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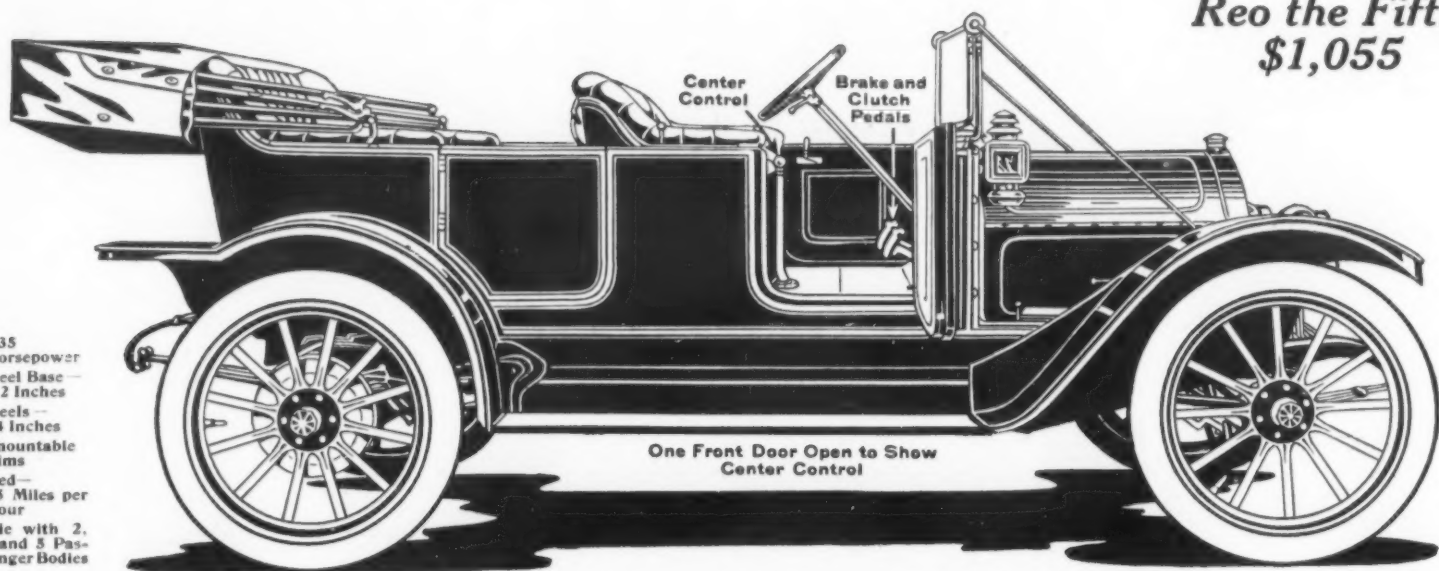
W A S H I N G T O N

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THE CHARLES SCHWEISLER PRESS

30-35  
Horsepower  
Wheel Base—  
112 Inches  
Wheels—  
34 Inches  
Demountable  
Rims  
Speed—  
45 Miles per  
Hour  
Made with 2,  
4 and 5 Pas-  
senger Bodies



**Reo the Fifth**  
**\$1,055**

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip-cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for \$100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, \$25 extra.

## The Car That Marks My Limit

*By R. E. Olds, Designer*

I have no quarrel with men who ask more for their cars—none with men who ask less. I have only to say that, after 25 years—after creating 24 models and building tens of thousands of cars—*here's the best I know.* I call it My Farewell Car.

I claim for this car no great innovation. The time is past for that.

Thousands of good men, for two decades, have worked at perfecting cars. No man can ever go much further than the best these men have done.

I believe that Reo the Fifth, in every feature, shows the utmost these men have accomplished. It represents, in addition, the best I have learned through 25 years of continuous striving. So it comes, I believe, pretty close to finality.

It shows what can be done by modern facilities, by boundless experience, by honesty of purpose, by the genius for taking pains. And that is all that any car at any price can offer.

### The Lessons of 25 Years

Where this car excels lies in what I have learned in 25 years of car building.

I've been learning longer than others. I have learned faster than others, because I had more cars out.

That's my chief advantage.

What some think right, I know to be wrong. What some think sufficient, I know to be reckless.

Myriads of cars used by myriads of owners have taught me every possible weakness. They have shown the need for big margins of safety, for exactness, for careful inspection, for laboratory tests.

### I Go to Extremes

For every part I know the best steel alloy. To make sure that I get it, I **analyze all my steel.**

I built a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity just to test my gears.

My axles have twice the needed strength. My bearings are Timken Roller and Hyatt High Duty.

My carburetor is **doubly** heated, and adapted to low-grade gasoline. That makes the commonest troubles impossible.

I carry tests and inspections, throughout the construction, to what men call extremes. Those 25 years taught me the need for precautions.

They also have taught me that men love beautiful cars. My bodies are finished with 17 coats. My lamps are enameled—my engine nickel trimmed.

The upholstery is deep, and of hair-filled genuine leather.

The wheel base is long, the wheels are large, the car is overtired. I avoid all the petty economies.

### New Center Control

The gear shifting is done by that center "cane handle." It moves only three inches in each of four directions to change to every speed and reverse.

There are no side levers. Both of the brakes, also the clutch, are operated by the foot pedals. The doors are free from obstructions.

The driver may sit—as he should sit—on the left hand side, close to the cars, which he passes. With the old lever control this was impossible, save in electric cars.

### Price, \$1,055 the Only Sensation

My greatest achievement, in my estimation, is the price on this new car. No other car begins to compete with it.

This is due to automatic machinery—to enormous production—to making all parts in one factory. It is due to building only one chassis in all this great plant. It is due to small selling cost, and to a very small profit.

But this price is not fixed. This initial price of \$1,055 is the minimum. It is based on today's low cost for materials. It is figured on a doubled output, due to this new creation.

If costs advance our price must advance. But we shall keep it this low just as long as is possible. That is better, we think, than fixing the price for six months in advance, and leaving big margin to do it.

### My Supreme Effort

Reo the Fifth marks my limit. Better materials are impossible, better workmanship out of the question. Better features or devices, if they exist, are still unknown to me.

More care or skill or quality is beyond my capability. At twice the price I could build no better car. If others can, they are better men than I.

### Ask for Catalog

Ask for our catalog, showing the various bodies and stating all the facts. We will tell you then where to see the car.

Reo the Fifth, my finest creation, will interest every motor car lover. Ask for the book today. Address

**R. M. Owen & Co.** General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**  
Canadian Factory: St. Catharines, Ontario





## Rieger's Flower Drops

is fifty times more concentrated than any other perfume—yet it is so refined that it can be used by the most conservative and loved.

Sold in a cut-glass bottle at all dealers, or, if you cannot get the genuine Rieger's "Flower Drops" we will send it direct—\$1.50 a bottle (send money any way you want to—money back if not pleased). Odors: Lily of the Valley, Lilac, Rose, Crabapple and Orange Blossoms.

Or, if you would rather do this: Send for a Miniature Bottle, 20c if you mention dealer's name; or a Free Sample give dealer's name and you may have a

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Write us a short letter telling us to send you one on a 15 days' free trial. Use your business stationery and state what position you hold. We will order through our dealer or through your dealer if we have none, providing you will give us his name. If not satisfactory after 15 days' free trial return to dealer and you will not be out one cent.



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# LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES  
ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

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Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

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Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint. If LESLIE'S cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported. Senders of photographs or letterpress must always include return postage. We receive such material only on condition that we shall not be held responsible for loss or injury while in our hands or in transit.

## CONTENTS

### WASHINGTON NUMBER

Cover design—Washington	Herbert Meyer	The Girl That Goes Wrong—The Slaver with the Sword	Reginald Wright Kauffman	206
Frontispiece—The National Game	Will Crawford	Where the Government Makes Paper Money—Photograph		207
Editorial	199-200	The Famous and Splendid Public Buildings of Washington—Photograph		208-209
Swept to Death at Niagara Falls—(with photo)	201	All the News in Pictures—Photograph		210
Seeing Washington with the Newly-Weds—(with photo)	202	People Talked About—(with photo)		212
Notable Mementoes of George Washington—Photograph	203	Jasper's Hints to Money-makers—(with photo)		214-215
American Wives of Foreign Diplomats—Photograph	204	On Washington's Birthday—Poem	Mina Irving	217
Stars Viewed from the Orchestra—(with photo)	205	Life Insurance Suggestions		218
	Harriet Quimby	Motorist's Column	R. B. Johnston	219

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## Comparison Sells More Chalmers Cars Than All Our Advertising

YOU will buy the car that has the most features designed for your convenience, your comfort, your safety, your economy and your pride of ownership.

Some cars seem to be built to please the builder. You want one that was built to please the buyer.

Therefore we refer you to the diagram above. Chalmers "Thirty-Six" is a car for the buyer. Look over the entire field and see if you can get these features in any other car at \$1800. See if you can get them all in any other car at any price.

### Why They Bought "Thirty-Six"

During the last few weeks we have been asking many owners to tell us why they bought the "Thirty-Six." Everybody seems to agree on these ten big reasons:

- 1. Chalmers Self-Starter**  
Does away with cranking. Adds at least \$500 to the value of a car. Simple, safe, efficient, air pressure type. Nothing complicated—just press a button and away goes your motor.
- 2. 36" x 4" Tires and Demountable Rims**  
Big tires insure ease of riding and reduce tire trouble to the minimum. Demountable rims rob punctures of their terrors.
- 3. Five Speed Transmission—Four Speeds Forward and Reverse**  
Affords utmost flexibility of control. With it you can climb steepest grades without loss of time and without punishing your motor.
- 4. Long Stroke Motor**  
Maximum power at low engine speed, splendid pulling, longer service, greater quietness, freedom from vibration.

- 5. Dual Ignition**  
Simplest ignition system yet devised. Nothing equals a magnet for furnishing perfect ignition.
- 6. Dash Adjustment for Carburetor**  
You can get the proper mixture for starting or to suit varying weather conditions without getting out of car.
- 7. Genuine Cellular Radiator**  
The sort you find on highest priced cars. Insures perfect cooling, longer life, good looks.
- 8. Comfort and Convenience**  
Long wheel base, big wheels and tires, deep upholstery, roomy bodies give maximum comfort. Convenience is secured by a score of refinements.
- 9. Beauty and Style**  
Chalmers symmetry is the kind of beauty that means efficiency. Finish is superb—18 coats of paint and varnish. Choice of three attractive color schemes.
- 10. Price—\$1800**  
Because of the above features and a score of other advantages; because of perfect design, high-grade material, workmanship of the Chalmers standard, the "Thirty-Six" offers the greatest value for the money of any car built.

### The Biggest Chalmers Year

Since July 1st we have shipped 42% more cars than during the same period last season—and that was a good season too.

We have delivered more than 2,500 of the "Thirty-Sixes." These cars have now been tested in owners' hands in all parts of the country; in various altitudes; in diverse climates; on all sorts of roads. Everywhere they have made good.

In view of these facts, we suggest you place your order now—and the earlier the date set for delivery the better. Our new catalog free on request.

Chalmers Motor Company, Detroit, Mich.  
In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



## Free Book "HEALTH and BEAUTY"

SEND TODAY for our great Free Book on Vibration. Learn how to round out the shoulders, neck and arms, make the body plump, take away all wrinkles and crown-feet, secure a beautiful complexion, retain the glow of health and beauty—all by the wonderful

### White Cross Electric Vibrator

Scientists have found that your very life-strength itself depends upon vibration—that vibration pervades all life. This wonderful electrical instrument vibrates your whole system—your nerves, muscles and blood-vessels—dispelling disease and all matters which clog your vitals.

Here are quotations from a few of the thousands of letters we have received:

"It entirely removed all dandruff from my scalp in five minutes."  
"It dispelled, in half a minute, a splitting headache that had troubled me for two days."  
"The Vibrator is worth its weight in gold to me."  
"After using your Vibrator for three weeks, I can now hear."  
"It certainly is a release from pain."  
"It did wonders for me."

### Shakes Up Stagnant Parts

Vibration is the only means known by which certain parts of the body where there is evident stagnation can be shaken up, and shaking up this or that part of the body aids in cleaning it, because it causes the blood and other fluids to flow faster, thus carrying away the sediments of disease. The adaptation is simple—put water into a dirty glass and pour it out again and the dirt remains; shake the glass and whirl it around and then pour the water out, and the dirt comes out, too. Flush the sewers of the body as the great sewers of the city are flushed, and the disease particles are carried away.



### Vibrating Chair

With the White Cross Electric Vibrator you can make a perfect vibrating chair out of any chair—a chair which will give you the same results as the kind used in the biggest hospitals and sanitariums.

You can not do this with any other vibrator. Swedish Movement in your own home! The nervous, irritable, worn-out man or woman will obtain quicker and more permanent benefit from a few minutes each day in the vibrating chair than from hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine.

### For the Hair

Nothing could be better to make the hair soft and glossy, to drive out all the dandruff, and to keep the scalp healthy.

Specialists say that all disorders of the hair and scalp are caused by stagnant blood. Dandruff and itching scalp are the first signs of baldness. A White Cross Vibrator will start the blood scurrying around the roots of the hair and nourishing each starved little hair follicle.

### For That

#### Lame Back

The muscles of the back are more susceptible to lameness than those of any other part of the body. Now, lameness of any sort is caused by an obstructed or imperfect circulation, and the best way to treat it is to FORCE the blood through the sore muscles. Vibration will accomplish that QUICKLY AND EASILY, and your lame back is gone before you know it.

Drugs always are dangerous to give to the baby. And yet baby often needs stimulation for a better circulation and for a better digestion. Nothing ever has been found which is the equal of vibration in treating baby. The worst case of colic is relieved quickly by applying the Vibrator to the baby's stomach. In every house where there is a baby or small child there should also be a White Cross Electric Vibrator.



### The White Cross Vibrator Is Fully Guaranteed

This great instrument gives you thousands of health-producing vibrations a minute, and Medical Electricity at the same time, if you want it.

No other vibrator can do this. Our vibrators run either on their own powerful dry cells, or they may be attached to ordinary electric lights.

We refer you to dozens of leading actresses, many of them past the age of 60, who are as healthy and have pretty and whose figures are perfectly rounded. The reason: MASSAGE AND VIBRATION.

## THIS COUPON GOOD FOR FREE BOOK

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Get "Health and Beauty" today. No matter if you are very healthy, you should have this great manual on vibration. This free book tells how those blotches are removed—those puffs under the eyes are kept away—that double chin eradicated—how women and men all defy the signs of age or ill health—muscles and tissues are strengthened—the skin is made clear—dozens of diseases are driven away. Sign the coupon and get the Free Book now.

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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Vol. CXIV—No. 2946

February 22, 1912

Price 10 Cents, \$5.00 a Year



**Havoc Wrought by Mexican Rebels.**

Spectacular burning of the largest stores in Juarez, Mex., after they were looted by the insurgents. It is estimated that the rebels destroyed \$500,000 worth of property and stole \$250,000 worth of goods. The business section looked as if it had been struck by a cyclone.



**Revolutionist Stirring Up Discontent.**

Insurgent leader at Juarez haranguing a crowd to secure its adhesion to the rebellion against the Madero government. The revolting garrison found many sympathizers among the civilians, but the majority of the people were frightened and fled.

## OUTBREAK OF ANOTHER SERIOUS REBELLION IN MEXICO.

Exciting scenes in Juarez on the Rio Grande (opposite El Paso, Texas) after the recent uprising against the general government of Mexico. The garrison of Juarez revolted because it was dissatisfied with its treatment and with President Madero's policy. The insurgents imprisoned their commander and with a crowd of adherents went through the city looting stores and wantonly shattering and burning business buildings. There was some shooting and it was reported that fifteen or twenty persons were killed. The insurrection caused a panic in Juarez, and everybody who could fled from the city. The insurgents proclaimed Emilio Vasquez Gomez president. Uprisings and fights occurred in other parts of Mexico. President Madero prepared to send troops to Juarez to suppress the disorder. The United States government ordered soldiers to the border to protect American interests.

## E D I T O R I A L

### Justice!

**F**AIR play is justice. The law does not always give fair play. Therefore the law is sometimes unjust.

Many a man has been dragged into court and beggared by litigations inspired by malice or envy. Many a man has been broken in health defending himself in a court of law from an unjust accusation. Many a man has been sent to the gallows or the electric chair, though afterward proved to be innocent.

How many of our industrial corporations are now being hounded to death, though they never intended to violate the law and may be found guiltless? The United States Steel Corporation has been accused of violating the Sherman act. Its answer is clear, concise, exact and, we believe, truthful. Here it is in a few words:

For ten years the Steel Corporation has gone on doing its enormous business without objection from the government. For ten years it has believed that its organization and practices were in conformity to law. Its business has expanded until its employees approximate two hundred thousand, which means the maintenance probably of a million persons. A hundred thousand prudent investors have put their savings in its shares, in the belief that the business was honestly and successfully conducted. Most of these are small investors, holding less than one hundred shares apiece. They have bought and sold with no idea that there was any cloud upon the situation.

Government investigators have examined into the Steel Corporation's affairs again and again. They have been welcomed by Judge Gary, the head of this great corporation, himself an eminent lawyer who has always advocated a policy of widest publicity.

There has been no secrecy about the corporation's affairs. Every detail of its organization has been made public in newspaper articles and official reports. The attention of the United States government has been invited and government officials have examined into this great industrial corporation's affairs again and again with fullness and at length. Nothing against it had ever been reported. Until a few months ago, no criticism was heard by any department or responsible officer of the government to the effect that this great industrial institution was, either in its purpose or effect, a combination in restraint of trade, a monopoly or an attempt at monopoly.

The Steel Corporation has cheapened the production of steel to the consumer. It has extended the home market for steel products. It has increased its foreign trade, by natural development from \$8,000,000 in 1901, almost eightfold in 1911. It has not suppressed competition. It has not restrained trade. It has not enjoyed a monopoly or sought to do so, for the number of its competitors has constantly increased, so that their output, which was forty per cent. in 1901, is now upward of fifty per cent.

The accusation is made that the Steel Corporation purchased the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company during the panic of 1907, in violation of law. This was done with the concurrence of President Roosevelt. He had been fully advised of the situation. He acted, as he has recently himself stated, with absolute knowledge of the facts. He gave his full consent to a transaction which is now alleged to have been in violation of law!

We summarize the facts of this remarkable case. Let every fair-minded reader think them over and see if there is not an appeal to reason, to fairness and to justice in their brief recital.

### Twenty Years Ago.

**T**WENTY years ago the country was prosperous. In 1892 a persistent and amply financed campaign was waged against the protective tariff. More than a decade of years of business activity had made the country exuberantly prosperous. It had also served to render the people careless. They became forgetful of the source from which our material blessings flow.

The aggressive campaign carried on by theorists and the importing agents of foreign manufacturers was successful. Men of middle age can readily recall what followed. Immediately after the presidential election of 1892 there came an avalanche of failures. Railroads, factories, mercantile establishments and financial institutions went into bankruptcy. Grass grew in the streets of cities. Wages, when they were paid at all, were cut in two. Assets of whose security there never had been any doubt melted like snow on a warm spring day. Labor without employment walked the streets. Destitution was a guest in hundreds of thousands of homes. The resources of charity were exhausted. Despair choked energy. Enterprise shrunk in the grasp of a contracted money market.

These were lamentable times, indeed. The Wilson tariff bill, which was relentlessly pressed upon the country, whose industries were already crushed, filled the cup of woe.

In this year of 1912 another aggressive cam-

paign is on against the protective idea. It is being conducted astutely and with organized financial plans. The markets of the United States, with their trade of nearly 100,000,000 prosperous people, are an enviable prize for foreign manufacturers. They can undersell our manufacturers here without protection, chiefly because the wage scale in the United States is the highest in the world.

Wages in England, France and Germany are decidedly lower than they are here. Nobody denies this. Ask any foreigner about it, if you are in doubt. In Austria and Italy factory operatives are paid from twenty to forty cents a day. In Japan, where there are factories in which American products are generally imitated, wages do not average as high as ten cents daily. Even now, with a protective tariff, Japanese manufacturers send brushes and other articles here which compete in our own markets with the home products.

The manufacturers and wage-earners of the United States face a grave peril. Their means of livelihood are threatened. The calamities of twenty years ago may be repeated. A determined assault on our industries is being made. By subtle methods efforts are being directed to the arraying of class against class.

For two years or more a determined propaganda against protection has been carried on. Many may become blinded to the fact that an injury to one class will bring injury to all. It is time for a general awakening. The doctrine of protection must be preached anew. Missionaries must take the field. The young voters, who do not recall the dolorous days of twenty years ago, must be instructed by the light of history.

The crusade for free trade—that is the ultimate meaning of the agitation—must be met by a crusade for protection, for our industries, for our wages and for our homes. Otherwise the history of 1892 may repeat itself in 1912. It will begin with the opening of our gates to the foreign manufacturer. It will end with the opening of the soup-house.

### Everybody Wants Protection.

**V**ERY clearly the attitude of many Democratic congressmen on the cotton, lumber, rice, peanut and all other industries in which there was a local interest is opposed to free trade. The wide-awake manufacturer and producer wants protection, whether he lives in the North or South, whether he votes the Democratic or Republican ticket. The tariff is a local question rather than one to divide parties. For example, wherever lumber is, there lumber wants protection; and





### Blocking the Escape of Terrified Mexicans.

Mutineers at Juarez, Mexico, guarding the Mexican end of the bridge across the Rio Grande over which thousands of panic-stricken people had fled to the American side. The insurgents showed bitter feeling toward Americans in Juarez.



### American Soldiers Again on Guard.

Men of the Third United States Cavalry at El Paso, Texas, at the American end of the bridge across the Rio Grande, preventing passage to Mexico of sympathizers with the rebellion. Curious sightseers in background.

### WARLIKE SCENES ONCE MORE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.

United States soldiers and Mexican insurgents standing guard at either end of the bridge between El Paso, Texas, and Juarez, Mexico, and preventing all travel there between the two countries. The new civil strife in Mexico threatened to cause much annoyance and trouble to people living on the American border.

manufacturing, wherever it may be carried on, likewise needs protection against the cheap labor of Europe. In the talk about tariff revision and free trade there is a lot of nonsense. The importers, who are a negligible factor, are about the only free traders, and they are especially anxious for it now that we have at the port of New York a collector who sees that full duties are paid. All the discussion developed upon the tariff but revealed the wisdom of President Taft in securing that feature of the Payne act which provides for tariff revision through the investigations and recommendations of a tariff board of experts.

### The Socialist Spurt.

MORRIS HILLQUIT, the Socialist leader, is reported as saying, "Our party will last two million votes for President in 1912 and we will elect our candidate in 1916." This prediction is incited by the demonstration made in the recent election. The Socialists carried ten Ohio cities for mayor, they won city councils in several places, they elected a member of the Legislature in New York, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Mississippi almost carried that State. In a special election for councilman in the strongly Republican city of St. Louis, the Socialist nominee gave the Republican a close run and led the Democrat. The Socialists elected the mayor and nearly all the aldermen in the important industrial city of Schenectady, N. Y., with a population of 80,000. They gained victories of one sort or another in most of the States which voted in November, 1911. One of their mayors in Ohio is Brand Whitlock, of Toledo, who has been elected to that post four times in succession. They control Milwaukee and sent Victor L. Berger to the national House of Representatives from a Milwaukee district in 1910.

Unquestionably there is some excuse for Socialist boasting. It is easy, however, for them to go astray in their predictions. When St. John received 25,000 votes for President on the Prohibition ticket in the State of New York in 1884, three-fourths of which were probably drawn from the Republican party, these votes defeated Blaine for President, but they did not aid the Prohibition cause nor did the Prohibitionists make such gains afterward as they expected. Their vote for Clinton B. Fisk in 1888, 250,000, was exceeded by only 3,000 by the vote given to Eugene W. Chafin in 1908. In the national field the Prohibition party has been stationary for many years, but it polls more votes in State and municipal canvasses in off years.

Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, had 87,000 votes in 1900, 402,000 in 1904, and then his advocates said their candidate would have 2,000,000 in 1908. Debs, however, received only 420,000 votes in the last year. Practically speaking, the party had made no gains in the national arena in the four years, but it had a heavier poll in the minor elections in the interval. Dissatisfaction with each of the big parties sends many supporters to the minor organizations in local elections, but this force diminishes in the quadrennial campaigns. The Socialist presidential candidate is not likely to make any very formidable showing in 1912 or 1916.

### Ingratitude in Politics.

INGRATITUDE such as Woodrow Wilson showed toward Colonel George Harvey, the man who brought him out of obscurity, gave him the support which obtained for him the nomination for Governor in a Democratic tidal-wave year, and who thus made him a national figure, is far from being a rare attribute in politics. But if the New Jersey executive looks over the list of the men who have displayed this weakness, he will find that, in the long run, few of them profited by it. As a student of history, no doubt, he will recall notable instances of betrayal of friendships like that of which he has been guilty. Report at the

time said that Tyler was placed on the ticket with William Henry Harrison, in 1840, because of Clay's friendship for him, the Whig convention being anxious to placate the friends of Clay, who had been cheated out of the presidential candidacy by a coterie of politicians. The second place on the ticket became the first place in the government, because Harrison died shortly after the inauguration, and Tyler became President for three years and eleven months of the term. Early in his service Tyler quarreled with Clay, who was the real Whig leader, was abandoned by the men who elected him, and during most of his service he was a President without a party.

In presidential-nomination seasons Webster was so often betrayed by the politicians of his party that nearly everybody else could see the bad faith before it culminated except Webster himself. Yet these politicians injured themselves more than they did Webster. They lost their self-respect, as well as that of honest men of all parties. Another man of a later day was also a frequent victim of false friends. This was John Sherman. Particularly was this true of 1880 and 1888. Douglas complained that the South, which expected to benefit by his Kansas legislation of 1854 and which lauded him for it immediately afterward, turned against him in 1860, because in 1858, in the contest in Congress on the Lecompton constitution for Kansas, he observed the spirit of the legislation of 1854. He accused some of the Southern leaders of bad faith toward him when they opposed him in the Charleston convention in 1860, in which they prevented him from getting the two-thirds vote necessary for the candidacy there. In doing so, they split the Democratic party and thus transformed the probability of Lincoln's election into certainty.

Garfield had a special reason for feeling grateful to Grant and Conkling, for it was their entrance into the campaign of 1880, just after the September setback in the Maine election, which turned the tide in favor of the Republicans. Without their aid his ticket would have been beaten. One of Garfield's pledges to Conkling, according to the testimony of the latter, was that nobody personally objectionable to him was to be appointed to any important Federal office in New York. In naming William H. Robertson for collector of the port, Garfield broke his promise, betrayed an ally who organized victory for him and at the same time started the train of events which led to his own assassination by a lunatic, split the Republican party in the State of New York and gave Cleveland the presidency in 1884.

When Woodrow Wilson takes a glance at the records, he will find that in politics, as in private relations, the way of the ingrate is hard.

### The Plain Truth.

MOB RULE! Exercise of the hasty impulse of the few as against results of the deliberate judgment of the many, as President Taft declares, typifies "the recall." Logically reduced, it means mob rule. It was illustrated the other day in Ecuador, when a mob—itsself revolutionary—lynched five prominent revolutionists.

THE SUFFRAGETTES in London who smashed the windows of the House of Commons and, aided by a gang of rowdies, stormed the public offices and injured private property all thought they were progressives. But what a shameful exhibition of force and frenzy! What harm thoughtlessly done to a cause that has much to commend it!

WINNERS! An equal-suffrage State in which women outnumber men by 87,000 is the condition in which California now finds itself. Following the October election, the Women's Progressive League of Los Angeles instituted a quiet census which reveals 670,140 possible women voters in the State as against 583,000 male voters at the last registration. Leading women politicians are already hinting at easy control of the

State, and, if they succeed in their proposed campaign to have every woman register for the presidential primary next May, the hint may soon be realized. Keep your eye on California, for the wisdom or the weakness of equal suffrage is soon to be demonstrated there.

GET TOGETHER! The defeat of an insurgent Republican in the special election for Representative in Congress, in a Kansas district recently, is noticeable. The loss of a strong Republican district signifies the danger to the party of factional fights. The insurgent Republican candidate was defeated by Republican votes. Stalwart Republicans thought it was a good opportunity to show that they could be insurgents on election days. Insurgency breeds insurgents and faction breeds faction. There was no more justification for the revolt of stalwart Republicans against their candidate than there has been for the revolt of insurgent congressmen against the majority of their party. On the eve of a presidential election, which embraces also the election of a new House, there is significance in the outcome of the special election in Kansas. The fact that the insurgent members of the House participated in the recent caucus of their Republican associates and that the clamor of revolt both in the House and in the Senate is subsiding shows that the significance of the recent election in Kansas has not been altogether lost.

REFORM! The way to do things is to do them. One of the great curses of the country is the corruption of municipal governments. Everybody knows this. So-called "uplifters," reformers and insurgents and demagogues generally have gone up and down the land preaching the fact, but failing practically to meet it. They will please observe what Good Government Leagues, based upon honest effort and directed by earnest men, have done. In New York City Tammany struggles desperately to hold its organization together, in the face of a civic awakening. Philadelphia, Cincinnati and San Francisco have installed reform mayors; the power of machine politics in Baltimore has been vitally stricken by exposure of its methods, and now in New Orleans, a city which has for years been under vicious domination, a Good Government League has shaken the very foundation of boss rule and promises to rehabilitate that city. The examples of practical reform set in these six great cities will probably make for political regeneration in municipalities throughout the country, and idle theorists that noisily proclaim purposes without practical work will find the vocation of demagoguery out of fashion.

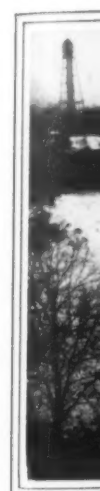
### Whom Do You Want For President?

Over a million persons read Leslie's each week. Just at this time, when interest in the presidential campaign is approaching a white heat, it will be interesting to obtain the choice for president of Leslie's vast army of readers.

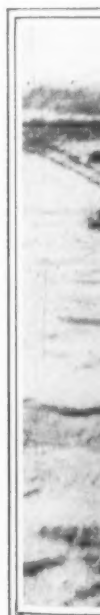
On page 218 is printed a coupon, which the publishers will be pleased to have filled out and forwarded to the "Election Contest Editor, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York."

Votes should be sent in at once. The results will be carefully compiled and announced in an early issue.

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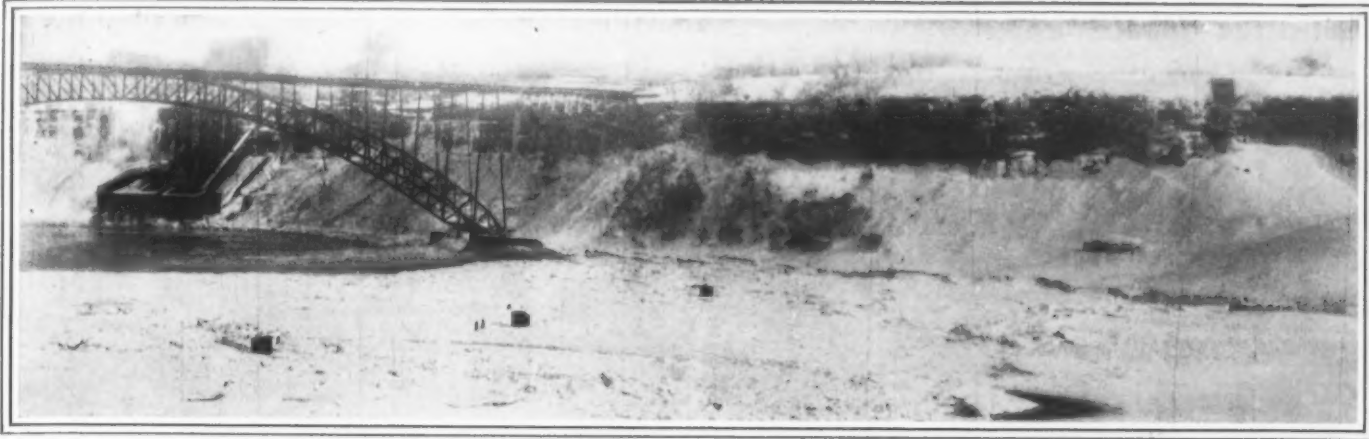


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# Swept to Death at Niagara Falls



**The Ice-bound Gorge.**

Showing the vast field of ice with shelter-houses for sight-seers, the Falls in the background, and the steel arch bridge.



**The Fatal Ice Bridge.**

Where hundreds had daily congregated to view the phenomenon, and where those who lost their lives were caught. This shows the bridge just before the accident.



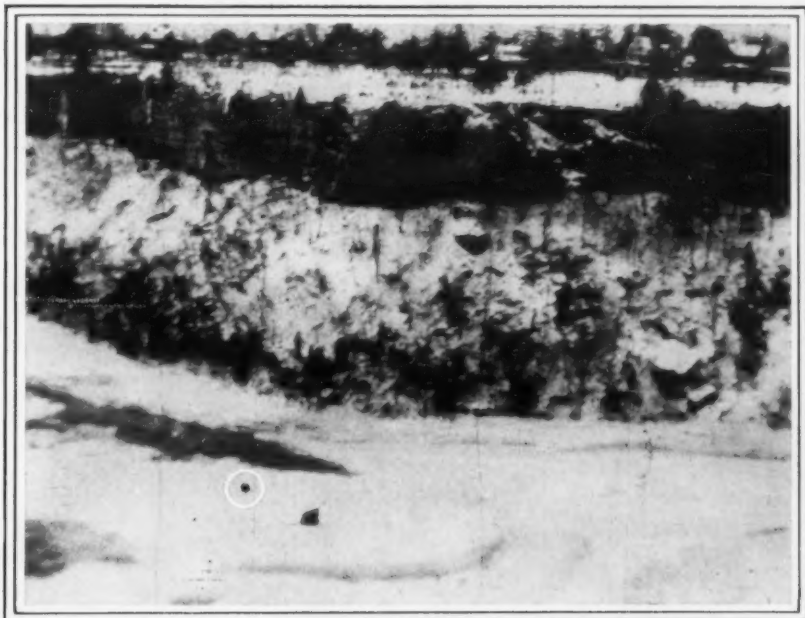
**The Massive Ice Jam.**

From this picture an idea of the manner in which the bridge was formed may be gained. The tremendous force of the torrent alone could rend it apart.



**The Break Beginning.**

Here is shown the start of the catastrophe, the giving way of the ice, and the three persons who lost their lives standing near one of the shelter-houses.



**Drifting to Death.**

This picture shows Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, two of the victims, drifting on an ice floe, Hecock having leaped to a larger floe which more rapidly rushed down the torrent.

**N**EVER was tragedy more startling and impressive than that which marked the sudden and unexpected breaking of the vast ice bridge at Niagara Falls, on February 4th, when three sightseers were swept to death in the whirlpool of the raging river.

This great ice bridge choked the river channel for three weeks and was ventured upon by thousands. At the moment of the breakage, there were few persons on the ice. Had the accident happened an hour later, hundreds would have been swept into the water and drowned. On the bridge when the crash came were Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Stanton, of Toronto; Burrell Hecock, seventeen years old, of Cleveland, O.; Monroe Gilbert, of Niagara; Ignatius Roth, of Cleveland, Hecock's companion; William Hill and William Lablond, rivermen, and an unidentified Italian.

Hill heard the grinding of the ice and ran toward the Canadian shore, calling to the others to follow. Gilbert and the Italian did so. Stanton and his wife started for the American shore, but open water stopped them. The woman fell on the ice, crying, "I can't go on! Let us die here!"

An alarm had called out firemen, who took a station on the lower steel arch bridge and with ropes sought to rescue the victims as they drifted down on the detached floes. That carrying young Hecock raced down the river in advance. Hecock cried out



**A Hope Destroyed.**

This picture was taken just as the floe bearing the Stantons had drifted close to the Canadian shore, but not near enough for the victims to leap to safety.

to his companion, Roth, "Don't tell my mother!" as he was borne rapidly downstream. Hecock saw ropes dangling from the bridge and tried to catch one, which he missed. Another he seized and swung free from the ice. It was held by many hands above, a distance of two hundred feet, but the sag cast Hecock into the water. He was battered by flowing ice and chilled, though he still held on and was drawn upward. When he was sixty feet from the water, the watching crowd was stricken with new horror to see him fall, struggle in the torrent and disappear beneath the surface.

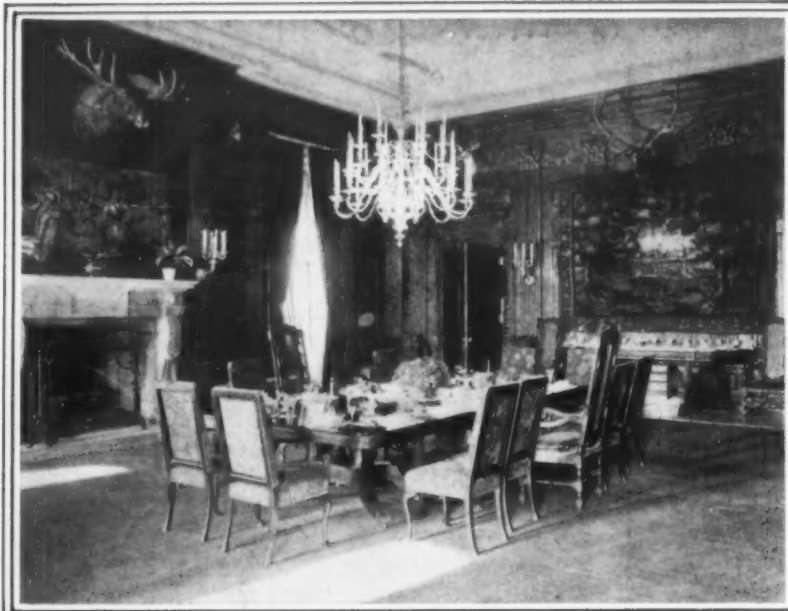
Stanton saw this tragedy, but the woman apparently dared not look at it. She was kneeling. As their floe approached the upper bridge, Stanton seized a dangling rope and made a heroic effort to fasten it around his wife, but the rope parted. They floated swiftly on to the lower steel arch bridge, where another rope offered hope. Stanton caught it, and, with no thought for himself, tried to wind it about his wife's waist; but it was drawn from his benumbed hands. He raised the woman to her feet—she had been kneeling—kissed her and clasped her in his arms. They sank to their knees together and thus went to their death. The ice struck a great wave in Swift Drift, was shattered and the man and woman disappeared. Roth was rescued by the efforts of Lablond, Hill and others near the Canadian side.



# Seeing Washington With the Newly-Weds

About 100,000 of Them Make a Pilgrimage to the National Capital Each Year to be Able to Say That They Have Visited the Country's Most Interesting City and the Home of the President of the United States

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly



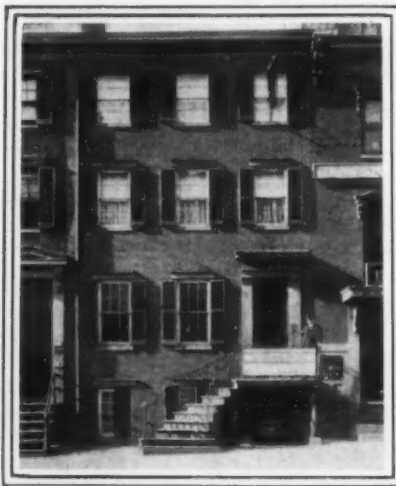
An Ornate Dining Room.

State dining room at the White House, where there have been many dinners to the diplomatic corps, cabinet members and justices of the Supreme Court. Some heads of American game, seen on the walls, were contributed by former President Roosevelt.



"The Church of Presidents."

St. John's (Episcopal), where probably more Presidents have attended than at any other church in America. President Taft worships at another church, but Mrs. Taft is a regular attendant at St. John's.



House in Which Lincoln Died.

This is the building to which the President was carried after he was shot by Booth in Ford's Theater across the street. It is now a Lincoln Museum.



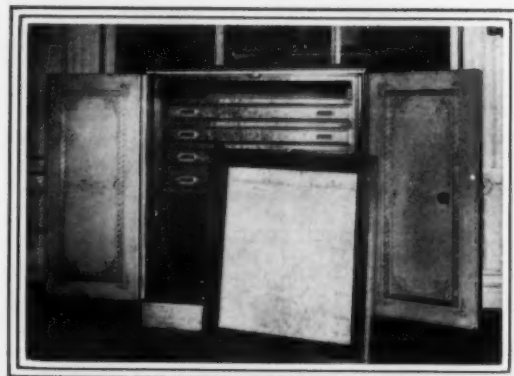
Home of the National Press Club.

This is probably the most famous organization of its kind in the United States. Here every notable person hopes some time to be seen or heard.



The Historic Key Mansion.

Quaint and old-style former home of Francis Scott Key, author of the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner."



Most Famous Public Document in America.

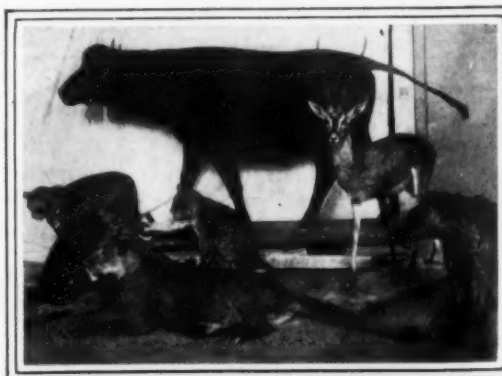
The original copy of the American Declaration of Independence of 1776 shown in its glass case at the State, War and Navy Building.

THEY are fine! Yes, sir, some of those fair little newly-wed birdies are the prettiest creatures the august Senators and Representatives see the year around. If on any bright autumn or spring day, along the curved walk leading to the White House, or, better, under the dome of the Capitol, you do not meet at least a dozen couples who positively prove themselves brides and bridegrooms, you have had a rare experience in Washington. There are close to half a million visitors to the national capital each year. One-quarter are calculated to be school-teachers and students. A large fifth, or something over one hundred thousand, may safely be put down as those who have not been long married. If you doubt the figures, ask your member of Congress next time you come to town. He knows, because he sees most of them. Your Senator, if he is in a frank frame of mind, will not only confide the fact that he is made aware of their presence, but probably ask you the question, "Is there

anything more perplexing than to know what sort of hospitality to extend to a bride and bridegroom?" The answer to that query is simple, especially in Washington. Let them entertain themselves.

A good traveler can see in Washington more places of historic and national interest economically and comfortably than in any other city in the United States. You may have visited every metropolis here and abroad, but if you have not seen Washington you do not thoroughly know your own country. It is one of the beautiful capitals of the world. Be a good American and visit the home of the President of the United States. Let the newly-weds continue to lead the way. The fact that a visitor does not care to spend a great deal of money or time need not keep him away. With the latter thought in mine, I started out last week with a party of tourists to see the city exactly as a stranger would. My impression was that the use of sightseeing wagons was the best way to accomplish the task. Thomas Grant, secretary of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, quite agreed with me. I spent three days in the tourists' wake. Time and money for actual sightseeing were distributed as follows:

1ST DAY.	COST.
Personally conducted tour of Public Buildings.....	\$1.50
(10 A.M. to 2 P.M. This tour could also be made starting at 1 P.M.)	
Automobile trip through city.....	1.00
(3 P.M. to 4 P.M. Similar trips are made almost every hour.)	
2ND DAY.	
Visit to Mt. Vernon, the home and tomb of George Washington..	1.00
(Trolleys leave every hour from 10 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon. From April 30th through to October 30th there is a 3 o'clock car. Trains may be boarded at 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the Post-Office. Fare 75 cents round trip. The boat trip is also pleasant, costs the same, and takes but little more time. Steamer leaves Washington at 10 A.M. and 2:30 P.M., except when the Potomac is frozen. Mt. Vernon is closed on Sunday. Admission to grounds week days 25 cents. Allowing one hour for inspection of the ground, the round trip to Mt. Vernon usually occupies about 3 hours.)	



A Great Hunter's Trophies.

Part of the collection of animals sent to the Smithsonian Institution from Africa by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. The Smithsonian encourages scientific investigation, study and exploration.

Journey to Arlington National Cemetery.....	\$ .20
(Take a Pennsylvania Avenue Georgetown car ride to end of the line. Cross the Aqueduct Bridge. Board Arlington and Falls Church train for Arlington. Time required for ride from center of city to cemetery about 45 minutes. The trip may also be made by the Washington-Virginia railway. Board Ft. Myer train at 12th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. Another way by which many go is by sightseeing automobiles. The fare is \$1.50 and the time required a little over two hours.)	
NIGHT.	
Illumination of the Congressional Library.	
(The Union Station is also uniquely lighted and is only a short distance by trolley from the Library. It is well worth seeing at night.)	
3RD DAY.	
This section of the visit may all be made by trolley. The Washington Market. (Pennsylvania Avenue and 7th Street.) Go very early. The House Where Lincoln Died. (The Lincoln Museum is across the street from Ford's Theater where the tragedy occurred. It is on 10th Street, between E and F, within walking distance of the Market.) The Continental Memorial	

(Continued on page 216.)

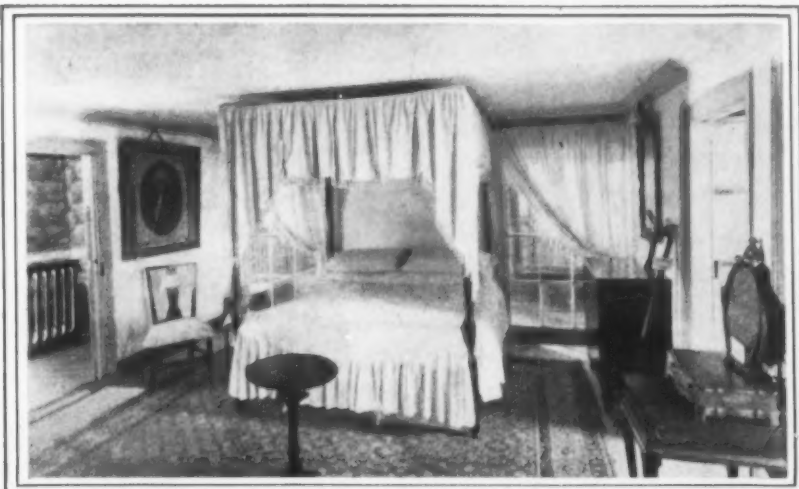


# Notable Mementoes of George Washington



**The Illustrious American's Famous Home.**

Attractive mansion at Mount Vernon, Va., on a beautiful site overlooking the Potomac River. The building now contains many valuable relics of George and Martha Washington.



**A Patriot's Sleeping Place.**

Washington's comfortable bedroom in the mansion at Mount Vernon. This was the scene of his last illness and here he passed away. The room is furnished as it was when he occupied it.



**A Devotee of Masonry.**

The George Washington Masonic Lodge Room, at Alexandria, Va., and the large chair occupied by the General.



**A Curious Likeness.**

Greenough statue of Washington, first located in the capitol, then removed to an outdoor site, and afterward to the Smithsonian.



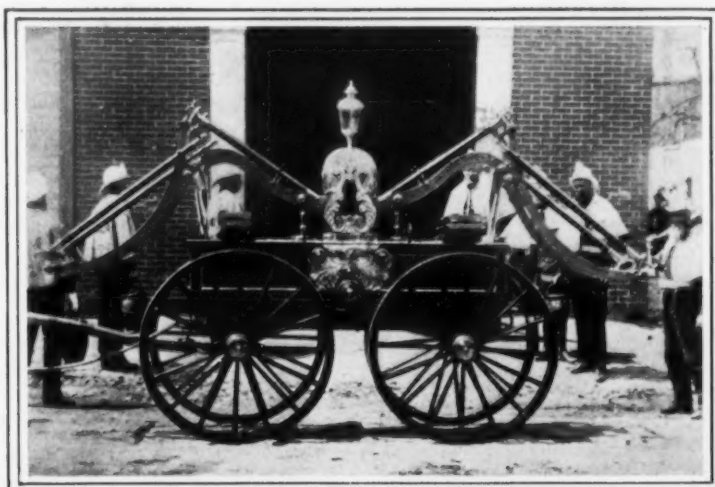
**Where He Retired from Service.**

Old State House at Annapolis, Md., in which Washington resigned his commission as commander of the army in 1783.



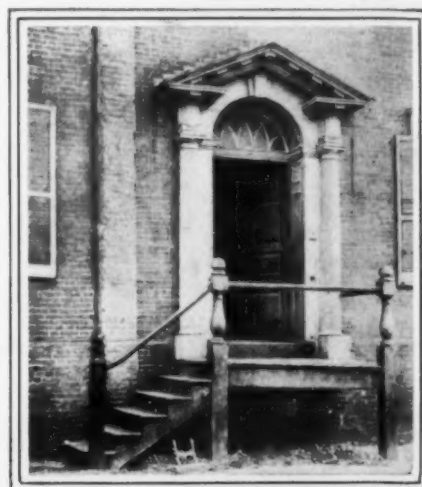
**The Garb of the Great Soldier.**

Washington's military uniform displayed in the National Museum at Washington.



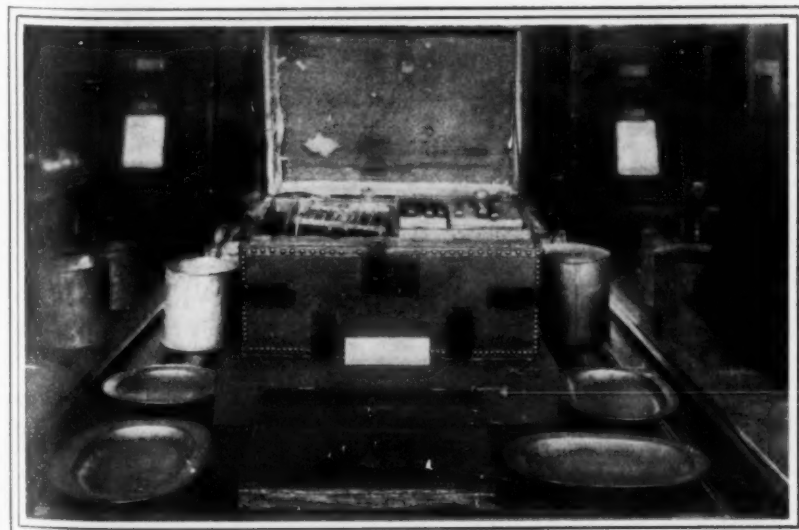
**A Token of Public Spirit.**

Old Franklin fire engine presented by Washington to the City of Alexandria, Va.



**His Last Rostrum.**

Steps of the old City Hotel at Alexandria, Va., on which Washington made probably his last speech.



**The General's Mess Chest.**

This is exhibited in the National Museum. The picture shows the tinderbox, pepper and salt boxes, bottles, knives, forks, a gridiron, etc., used by Washington in camp during the Revolutionary War.



**Relics of Many Kinds.**

Bust of Washington, cast from the original life mold taken by Jean Antoine Houdon at Mount Vernon, in 1785; Washington's field glasses, a musical instrument, and other articles.



# American Wives of Foreign Diplomats



**Madam Jusserand,**  
Whose husband is the French Ambassador at Washington. She was Miss Elsie Richards.

Handsome Daughters of  
Uncle Sam, Whose Hus-  
bands Represent Other  
Nations at Washington.



**Madam Zia,**  
Who married the present Amba-  
sador from Turkey. She was  
prominent in Washington  
Society.



**Countess Moltke,**  
The Danish Minister's wife, who was Miss Cornelia  
Van Rensselaer Thayer of Boston.



**Madam Havenith,**  
The Belgian Minister's wife, and formerly Miss  
Helen Foulke of Washington.



**Madam Coromilas,**  
The Greek Minister's wife, and daughter of former  
Senator Cockrell of Missouri.



**Senora Riano,**  
The Spanish Minister's wife, who was Miss Alice Ward  
of New York.



**Countess Bernstorff,**  
Wife of the German Ambassador, and formerly Miss  
Jeane Lukemeyer of New York.



**Madam Bakhmeteff,**  
The Russian Ambassador's helmeet, who was Miss Mary  
Beale, sister of Mrs. John R. McLean.

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT HARRIS & EWING



# Stars Viewed from the Orchestra

By HARRIET QUIMBY



"Officer 666" at the Astor Theater.  
Percy Ames, Camilla Crume and Vivian Martin.



"Shanetta Alvina."  
Prima Donna of the Lombardi Grand Opera Company, Lyric Theater, Chicago.



"Elevating a Husband."  
Emily Ann Wellman and Louis Mann at the Liberty.

"THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE," AT THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATER.

SOMETIMES a really poor play poorly acted is amusing. It is especially so when the play is widely advertised as a pretentious production and the players are exploited by the press agent as being above the ordinary. One experiences a feeling of sympathy for the little fly-by-night companies that try to give an entertainment under heavy handicap, but sympathy is wasted on a firm as prosperous as that responsible for "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." We have had many poor plays this season—a few of them so mediocre that they irritated the spectator; but until "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" opened at the New Amsterdam, we have not had anything so poorly produced and acted. It caused only merriment. Anybody who can sit through a performance without smiling during the serious passages would be a marvel of self-control. The sentimental soliloquy of the hero, who addresses himself to the tall pine tree after which the play is named, is no less funny than the tree itself. In these days of realistic stage scenery and perfect lighting effects, a stage tree that shows where the stage hands placed the trunk together, and with the top supported by a wire mesh plainly seen, invites only derision. With the hero and the tree, the opening act needs only the arrival of barefooted and flowing-haired Charlotte Walker as *June*, a child of nature, to complete the impression that the whole thing is a burlesque. It would be interesting to know where Miss Walker got her knowledge of a mountain girl.

"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" is a story of a Southern mountain feud. There is shooting in every act. The combination of Southern dialect indulged in by the various players, the scenery and the libel on the mountain folk would in itself be just cause for a feud were the mountain folk to witness the performance as given in the New Amsterdam Theater.

"A SLICE OF LIFE," A HIT AT THE EMPIRE THEATER.

That Ethel Barrymore is possessed of a delightful sense of the ridiculous is seen in her interpretation of the wife in James M. Barrie's satire on the modern problem play. It may be because she, her brother, Jack Barrymore, and her friend, Hattie Williams, are in the cast; or it may be that the satire impresses her as it does the audience. At any rate, she is spontaneously and contagiously humorous. It is not necessary to say that her followers at the Empire are delighted. We have seen her for several seasons as a rather dismal stage matron—first in the *Pinero* play in which she committed suicide in the last act, and recently in "The Witness for the Defense"—and this change to blithesome jollity is more than welcome. In his satire, called "A Slice of Life," Mr. Barrie exaggerates the use of the telephone in modern plays, and he also gets a bit of fun out of the overworked telegram, spying servants, deceptive husband and wife, each boasting a past, and of the properties used by stage managers. "A Slice of Life" is one of the funniest skits we have had here this season. Hattie Williams and Jack Barrymore vie with Miss Ethel in capturing and holding as much of the center of the stage as they can. There is a constant struggle between these three in their emulation of up-to-date players to get in the limelight. Their anxiety to



"A Slice of Life," at the Empire Theater.

Ethel Barrymore, John Barrymore and Hattie Williams burlesquing the eagerness of stars to take the center of the stage. James M. Barrie's take-off on the modern problem play, which has made a popular appeal to comedy-loving audiences.

acquaint the audience with just what they are going to do before they do it forms no small part of the comedy. Following "A Slice of Life," "Cousin Kate," in which Miss Barrymore appeared eight years ago, is revived. The fact that this is the third revival proves its popularity.

"LYDIA GILMORE," AT THE LYCEUM.

What Margaret Anglin would do without a child to weep over and a pile of toys to caress when the child is absent, I don't know. Her dry sob and determined suppressing of ever-ready tears when her boy tells her that women don't make good pals are getting to be an old story. The boy in "Helena Richie" said the same thing. Miss Anglin's stage children don't seem to dote on their mother. I don't blame them. The over-emotional and weepy matron is trying, even to the nerves of a sturdy youngster; so none in the audience attending the first performance of "Lydia Gilmore" could blame *Master Gilmore* for his eagerness to get away from home and return to boarding school.

"Lydia Gilmore" is Henry Arthur Jones's latest play. It is melodrama. In the first act the audience learns that *Dr. Gilmore* loves *Mrs. Stracey*, the wife of a neighbor, and that *Mrs. Gilmore* harbors a tender feeling for *Richard Benham*. *Dr. Gilmore*, visiting his innamorata, is surprised by the husband, who he thinks has gone to London. The men quarrel and the doctor stabs the husband. The doctor rushes home and confesses to his wife. He asks her to swear that he has not left her side during the evening. For the sake of their boy, *Mrs. Gilmore* consents to perjure herself and save her erring husband. It happens that the man who loves *Mrs. Gilmore* is a lawyer. He takes charge of the case against *Dr. Gilmore*. There is a court scene, in which *Mrs. Gilmore*, as witness, is broken down. The story ends in rather hazy fashion. The doctor commits suicide and the audience infers that *Mrs. Gilmore* will eventually be consoled by *Lawyer Benham*. The courtroom scene, upon which the success of the play rests, is not unlike the court scene in "A Butterfly on the Wheel." It is

decidedly less thrilling. Miss Anglin's acting is fairly good, as it should be with an actress of her experience. As a play, "Lydia Gilmore" is somewhat creepy; but for a modern melodrama with a society flavor, it does not make bad entertainment.

PLAYS NOT WORTH THE PRICE.

We pay for things usually according to their quality. You can buy silks from twenty-five cents to five dollars a yard. Handkerchiefs, gloves and everything else depend for their price upon their quality. But when you go to a theater, you pay the same price for a poor show as it costs to see a good one. There are a lot of poor shows running this season that are not worth a quarter the price of admission. I have been telling my readers what shows are fit to see. If I could get a proper sense of proportion, I should be glad to give the relative value of the new plays of the season, in dollars and cents, not from the box-office standpoint, but from that of the sober and fair-minded critic. I don't suppose that any of the managers would like this, but that is no reason why it should not be done.

The daily papers are fond of telling the merchants that they charge too much for butter, eggs and cheese, that our great manufacturing industries are making too big a profit, and that the railroads charge too much for freight and passenger traffic; but I don't find any of them protesting against the payment of a couple of dollars for a ticket to see a show that isn't worth a couple of cents. There are such shows in town. Perhaps I ought not to say this, for some of the worthless ones seem to be running all right, with the box office well satisfied, whether the audiences are or not. I have come to the conclusion that a lot of people are so fond of the theater that they think they get their money's worth whether they do or not. Perhaps they are Christian Scientists. Perhaps they go so seldom that any kind of a play is a delight. Some day, just to indulge my propensity for trouble-making, I may give an estimate of the real money value, from the critic's point of view, of the latest plays of the season.

PLAYS TO WHICH ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER.

EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, *LESLIE'S* dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

Bunt Pulls the Strings	Collier's Theater
Bird of Paradise	Maxine Elliott's
The Garden of Allah	Century
A Butterfly on the Wheel	39th St.
The Talker	Harris
The Rose of Panama	Daly's
Sumurun	Casino
Disraeli	Wallack's
The Little Millionaire	Cohan
The Woman	Republic
The Return of Peter Grimm	Belasco
The Return from Jerusalem	Hudson
The Quaker Girl	Park
The Senator Keeps House	Garrick
Kismet	Knickerbocker
Elevating a Husband	Liberty
The Million	Herald Square
Lydia Gilmore	Lyceum
Officer 666	Gaiety
Trail of the Lonesome Pine	New Amsterdam
Little Boy Blue	Lyric
The Pearl Maiden	New York
Winter Garden	
Making Good	Fulton
A Slice of Life	Empire
	New York Hippodrome



# The Girl That Goes Wrong

By REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN, Author of "The House of Bondage"

EDITOR'S NOTE:—A series of stories on White Slavery must include incidents of great variety. In this tale the well-meant efforts of a public prosecutor to punish a brutal white slaver are shown to have been unavailing because of the inadequacy of the law, while they did not avert from the victim of iniquity a tragic fate. The story is strong and appealing, and will intensify the interest felt by ever-increasing numbers in Mr. Kauffman's revelations.

## The Slaver with the Sword

EIGHT o'clock:  
The little theater—the new little theater in Forty-sixth Street, where one may save one's steps by getting a dinner and hearing a musical comedy at the same time—was settling down to the regular nightly program of dances behind the footlights and coffee and cognac before them, where the stalls ought to be. On the stage a vaudeville performer was burlesquing America's most over-rated actress; in the pit, by the quiet glow of the red-shaded lamps, men and women were eating and drinking.

Everett and Harris were dining together, close to the proscenium. They had come to this place because it was new and they wanted to see it; but they had brought no woman with them, for they were there, really, to finish the business talk that had begun when Everett reported for duty at the United States district attorney's office only seven hours before.

Harris was the old hand. He had served as assistant to two other Federal prosecutors, and wise men said that, after the next national election, he would in all probability be named as the head of the office. He had a face that was at once strong and kindly and good to look at—the rugged nose, the square chin and the eyes of the fighter. But he had also the mind best fitted to direct the fighting arm; he knew how to bide his time.

Not so Everett. Bound to work enthusiastically and competently at anything he essayed, his education at the law school had been one of those mistakes so commonly decreed by fathers who assume that their own proclivities must perforce descend to their sons, and his new appointment as a Federal assistant district attorney was due to a preliminary success at the bar arising solely from the ardor with which he always attacked whatever work happened to be nearest to hand.

For Everett had the eager face and the sensitive mind of the poet. His blue eyes—very fine blue eyes they were—shone with the fire of ideals. His cheeks flushed easily at the command of excitement, and his expression was the expression of a man quickly hurt by the wrongs of the world. No man worked harder than Harry Everett. By the sheer force of the energy that was within him, he was sure to do well whatever he undertook; but he loved the beautiful and hated the ugly, and none that knew him but said he would have been happier in the arts than in the law.

"I'm going to try it, anyhow," he was just now saying to Harris. "The boss has told me I might take it up, and if this abominable form of slavery exists right here in civilized, twentieth-century New York to-day, I mean to see if the law can't do something to stop it."

Harris smiled his slow, tolerant smile.

"Every man that gets a job in the office begins that way," he said; "and every man—with the best will and the highest purpose in the world—ends by bashing his head against a stone wall."

"Then I'll just have to hurt my head, that's all," declared Everett.

"Very well," Harris shrugged his shoulders. "It's your head and not mine. Why can't you wait a bit, till you've looked into the law of matter a little more thoroughly?"

"Wait?" Everett's face flushed with indignation. "When a thing like this is going on, the man that would wait is a coward. I'll go ahead and take my chances."

"Your chances," said Harris, "may include the throwing out of court of whatever test suit you bring, or they may include a knife between your ribs—or they may include both."

Everett drank his coffee.

"You don't frighten me a little bit," he declared. "All right," said Harris. "When do you propose to begin?"

"If I got the opportunity," answered Everett, "I'd begin to-night."

Nine o'clock:

In a hall bedroom on the West Side, south of Forty-second Street and north of Twenty-first, a sleek little Italian was talking to a girl.

The Italian was dressed in a manner that announced his calling. The heels of his shoes were high. His coat flared in the skirt, was cut close to his waist and was amazingly padded at the shoulders. Its sleeves were decorated with cuffs and its pockets were placed at strange angles. The Italian's derby hat was perched on one side of his little, round head; but when he took it off—as he occasionally did—to wipe the sweat band with his salmon-pink silk handkerchief, one saw that the hat was lined with white satin.

The young fellow's face accorded precisely with his attire. His skin was olive, yet his cheeks were red—not rosy, but red. His mouth was loose and

### A Clergyman's View.

No more thoughtful letter in approval of LESLIE'S discussion of the social evil has been received than one from the rector of an Episcopal church in Montana. The inter-action of state, home and church in saving our boys and girls is strongly depicted. "The civil authority as such fights the things which impair human life," says the clergyman; "it ought also to fight things which destroy it. The public dance hall and the cheap show ought to have police supervision of an intelligent and enlightened kind which does not wait to act until crime has been committed or obscenity exposed to the view of all. The effect of one vicious play with suggestive words and immodest, not to say indecent, postures, is ruinous to the boys and girls of adolescent age who witness them." An awakening concerning these evils is being witnessed all over the land. In many cities, the social surveys made prior to the conventions of the Men and Religion Forward Movement, have convinced the public and public officials of degrading conditions not fully realized before, and it is to the credit of some of these cities that action has at once been taken as the result of the disclosures. Stricter laws will usually be needed, but an honest enforcement of present laws and ordinances will always mean improved moral conditions.

"Large numbers of boys and girls who go wrong," says the writer, "are known or ought to be known by their parents to be out until all hours under conditions which everybody else knows will be fatal to the young people. The police and the parents between them ought to have the power to intervene before the damage is done." The problem of youth is quite as often a problem of parents. If the children are to be trained aright morally, their parents must first be educated. More than one boy has gone astray quite naturally because it meant simply that he should follow in the steps of his father, and many a daughter would never have been lost had the mother been watchful and sympathetic.

Turning to the other responsible factor, our correspondent says: "The church ought to keep track of its children, where parents fail to, and perhaps where they do try to do so. This should be done from earliest years, with a watchfulness almost unknown now." The readiness with which people shift their residence today compared with past times, makes this duty of the church as much more imperative as it is the more difficult. Between church and home with their moral training and the strong arm of the state there should be the heartiest co-operation, in order that all possible safe-guards might be thrown about the young.

### Kauffman Stories Still To Come.

The following stories in this remarkable series by Mr. Kauffman are still to appear in forthcoming issues of LESLIE'S. Every one of them carries a profound message to each member of the community, and no one of the growing multitude interested in the crusade against White Slavery can afford to miss them:

Wolves in the Fold.  
The Man That Was a Cad.  
The Girl Without a Mother.  
The Man That Was Kind.  
The Man That Had Traveled.  
The Woman With Nothing to Do.  
"Only a Nigger."  
"When Sinners Entice Thee."  
"White Slavery" Cause and Cure.

evil. His oily, black hair coiled, like a nest of baby snakes, about his low forehead; and his eyes, deeply set and with the whites inflamed, shone like coals.

The girl was just the girl one would expect to find in such a place and with such a man. The red that was on her cheek bones had been laid there with a heavy hand. There were deep purple blotches under her sunken brown eyes—blotches that the thick powder could not conceal. She was thin and shrunken and afraid. Yet there were still about her the tatters of a past prettiness, and her face was not bad; it was only the face of one that has been weak and is still paying the long price of weakness.

"You are no use," said the man—he spoke in

Italian, but the soft quality of that language assumed a sinister sound in his mouth. "You are no use at all. I am growing weary of you. Yes. All last week you were ill—or said that you were. You begged money from me for doctors and medicines, and you would not work. This week you go out and you earn nothing—almost nothing at all. And now you want to tell me that you are again ill!"

The girl was leaning against the wall. As if she feared a blow, she covered her face with her hands.

"Truly I am ill," she answered, in the same language that her master had employed. "I cough—you know how I cough."

"As if," sneered the man, "one could not cough when one wanted to shirk work!"

"But the blood!" the girl protested. "You have seen it, have you not?"

"I have seen that you are a lazy woman," said the man. "Go to your work. I will not let you be lazy. I will not talk more to you. Go to your work." He pointed to the door. "If you do not bring back to me five dollars to-night—(five dollars; am I not reasonable?)—I will leave you, and you will starve—or else, because I am no more your friend, the police will take you to prison. Go, now—go!"

He flung open the door.

The girl was racked by a spasm of coughing. She still leaned against the door.

"Go!" repeated the man. "I shall be here for the money at two o'clock."

Still the girl coughed.

The man seized her by her thin shoulder. He struck her across the face with his open palm.

"Stop your coughing!" he ordered. "And do not cough on the street—people are afraid of people that cough."

He forced her out of the room.

One o'clock:

Harris, at his table at the little theater in Forty-sixth Street, pushed the button that released the patent signal fan and called the waiter.

The waiter hurried up.

"Closing time," he apologized. "Nothing served after one a. m., sir."

"All right," said Harris. "Let me have the bill." He paid his score and, with Everett, walked to Broadway.

"Where now?" he asked.

"Home for me," answered Everett.

"Here, too," said Harris. "I wonder if we can get a taxi." He stood on the curb and looked up and down the great street.

"I shall walk," said Everett. "My place isn't a mile and a half from here. I want to think, and I always think best when I'm walking."

He waited until Harris had captured an errant motor car, and then he turned down the now rapidly-emptying thoroughfare alone.

It was close upon that strange period of the big city's dark hours that lies between the extinction of the last electric sign and the rumble of the first milk wagon. Soon, as Everett knew so well, the silence of the sleeping millions would descend upon Broadway, and lend to its clattering, shuttered shops, its dimly towering office buildings—to all the sinuous curves of the great, deserted highway of tempest and tinsel, of business and pleasure—a quality that is almost spiritual.

He walked along with his hat tilted back above his fair hair, his top coat open over the white patch of his shirt front. Now and then a drunkard or a beggar slouched by, with collar up and head down. A policeman passed, whistling. Everett reached a cross street, where a blue electric light threw an unnatural radiance over him—and there he was accosted by a frail woman under a wide hat trimmed with imitation ostrich plumes.

His first impulse was to put her aside and go his way; but something—perhaps it was the cough that interrupted her solicitation, or some subtle quality in her glowing, hungry eyes—arrested this purpose.

"It is late," he said, scarcely knowing what he said. "Why are you out here so very late at night?"

She shook her tawdry plumes.

"Not a late," she said. "All these-a hours are the same. One just-a like others."

He replied in Italian.

"You are Italian?" he quickly inquired.

Her face brightened at the sound of her native tongue.

"Si, senor," she smiled.

So they walked together down the empty stretch of Broadway, and at last, because he was kind, she told him her story.

She was still young. Only last year she had been a little girl in the hill country beyond Florence, sometimes helping, until they died, her father and mother,

(Continued on page 211.)

### How to Obtain Back Numbers

Mr. Kauffman's soul-stirring stories are to be the main feature of LESLIE'S for several months to come. Those wanting back numbers may obtain them as long as the limited supply lasts by forwarding ten cents in coin or stamps for each copy desired. Address—LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The following stories have appeared:

"The Perils of White Slavery."	March 23d
"The Girl That Wanted Ermine."	March 30th
"The Girl That Was Hungry."	April 27th
"The Girl That Wasn't Told."	May 11th
"The Girl That Studied Art."	May 25th
"The Girl That Was Romantic."	June 8th
"The Girl That Was Weak."	June 22d
"The Girl That Went to See."	July 6th
"The Girl That Was Bad."	July 13th
"The Woman That Succeeded."	Aug. 3d
"The Woman That Is Bohemian."	Aug. 17th
"The Women That Served."	Aug. 31st
"The Girl That Was Poor."	Sept. 14th
"The Father That Was Careful."	Sept. 28th
"A Case of Retrogression."	Oct. 12th
"The Girl That Killed."	Oct. 26th
"The House of Silence."	Nov. 9th
"The Girl That Was Cursed."	Nov. 30th
"Those Things Which We Ought to Have Done."	Dec. 14th
"The Girl That Was Engaged."	Dec. 28th
"Brands from the Burning."	Jan. 18th
"The Power of the Press."	Feb. 1st.



# Where the Government Makes Paper Money



**Proposed New Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington.**

This beautiful structure and its site will represent an outlay of over \$2,000,000. The building, for which a contract has been awarded, will be of pure classic style and will be one of the most remarkable buildings in the country. It will be located near the site of the present Bureau of Engraving and Printing, east and a little south of the Washington Monument.

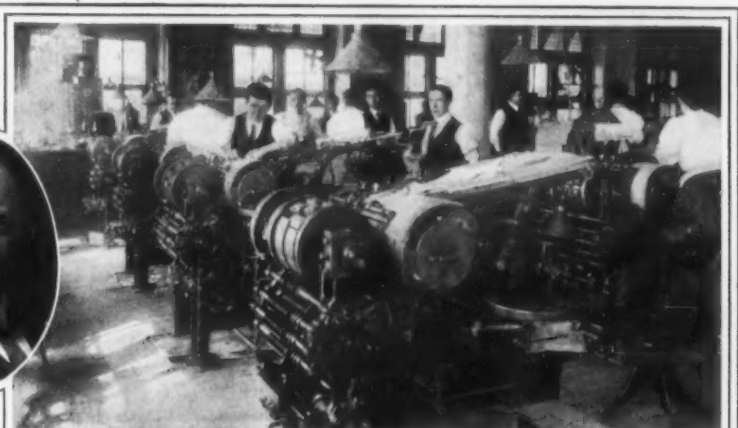


**Busy Women at Work.**

Perforating postage stamps by machinery in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's present building.



**JOSEPH E. RALPH.**  
Efficient director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.



**Turning Out Reams of Bills for Banks.**

Sealing and numbering national bank notes at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing by means of ingenious machines.



**Filling Orders for Big Patrons.**

Stamp coiling machines at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing making strip rolls of postage stamps for large business concerns.



**A Little Stock of 2,000,000,000 Stamps.**

Vault in the United States Treasury for storing postage stamps. The vaults of the treasury are said to be the safest in the world. Any attempt to enter this vault short-circuits a wire and sounds an alarm which brings the guards.



**A Wonderful Machine.**

Geometric lathe in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing used in producing the fine and complicated lines on the plates of national bank notes.



**Completing the Postage Stamp.**

Bureau of Engraving and Printing employees gumming postage stamps in great numbers by a mechanical process.



**A Pleasant Noon Hour.**

Women employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in their rest and refreshment room.

ONE OF the most interesting sights at the national capital, to the hundreds of thousands of strangers who yearly visit Washington, is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the government turns out immense amounts of the paper money which we daily see in circulation. Much of this paper money—greenbacks and gold and silver certificates—is issued directly by the government itself, while the remainder is prepared for issue by national banks throughout the country. These issues are printed from engraved steel plates of the finest workmanship, on a peculiar, distinctive paper, which, it is said, counterfeiters have never yet been able to



**Remarkable Portraits of Three Presidents.**

Photographs of pictures of Messrs. McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, engraved by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These pictures are for the government archives and for probable use after the deaths of Presidents on government documents.

imitate. This establishment also produces government bonds whenever there is a call for such. In addition, postage stamps are manufactured there in vast quantities, recently at the rate of 30,000,000 a day, or about 10,000,000,000 per year. This aggregate bids fair to increase annually and in time to reach huge proportions. While the products of the bureau are interesting, the mechanical devices employed by it are most ingenious, comprising many automatic machines of wonderful efficiency. The utmost vigilance is exercised in guarding the products of the bureau, and generally everything proceeds there in the most systematic and efficient manner.



# The Famous and Splendid Public

Birdseye View of the  
Panorama of Washington as viewed from the Washington Monument looking south.



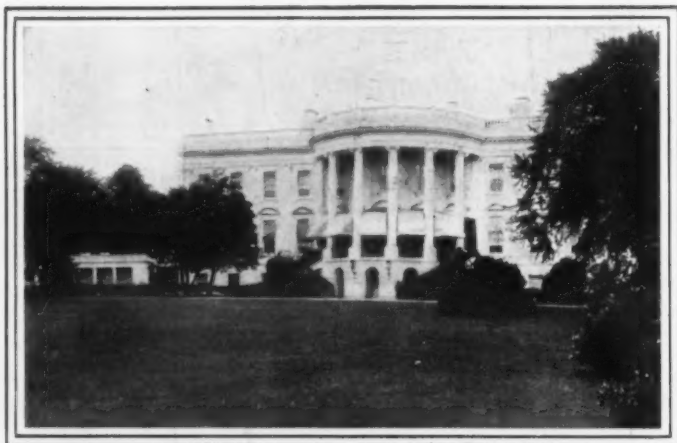
Pan-American Union Building

D. A. R. Memorial Hall

Corcoran Gallery

Isthmian Canal Commission Building

State, War and Navy Building



## The Attractive Mansion of Our Presidents.

The far-famed White House, which occupies the site of the first public building erected in Washington. In 1814 the White House was burned by British troops and had to be reconstructed.



## Magnificent Library of Congress.

This is the showhouse of the national capital and is particularly brilliant at night. The building cost upward of \$6,000,000. It contains 1,500,000 volumes.



## Handsome and Impressive Union S

This is one of the finest buildings in Washington, erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad, the United States District of Columbia. It cost \$4,000,000.



## Immense Home of Three Great Departments.

The State, War and Navy Building, in which are housed the departments of the Secretaries of State, War and Navy. It has 500 rooms, and ranks among the largest and most capacious public office buildings in the world.



## A Masterpiece of Architecture.

Continental Memorial Hall, erected by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution which was organized in 1890 with Mrs. Benjamin Harrison as president-general.



## A Permanent Fine Exposition.

The New National Museum, Uncle Sam's wonderful show place and the home of the National Gallery of Fine Arts. Many of the Roosevelt African specimens are housed here.

IT IS hard for the newcomer to realize that Washington is the same city he used to know. From a Virginia village, it has grown in a remarkably short space of years to a capital befitting in beauty and dignity the greatest republic and probably the foremost nation in the world. Washington, from a civic standpoint, began to assume national importance immediately after the Civil War. L'Enfant, the dreamer, the man who saw in his mind's eye the chance to lay plans for a perfect city, builded far better than he knew. There is not a capital in the world which is being built along such noble lines as were laid out by L'Enfant so long ago.

Curiously enough, some of the oldest buildings in Washington are the most beautiful. The architect does not live who could improve upon the Capitol building. To this day it excites the most enthusiastic praise not only from our own people, but also from foreign travelers who journey thousands of miles to have one look at this magnificent specimen of architectural beauty. The State, War and Navy Department building, huge as it is, from a distance, as surveyed from one of Washington's surrounding hills or the heights of the Virginia shores, gives the impression of a perfect mosaic. The Washington Monument's stately and graceful shaft is as pleasing to the eye on a delightful spring morning as it is after a fresh snowfall. But the structure which brings the greatest joy to the heart of the red-blooded American sightseer is the White House.

The site of the White House is the ground upon which the first public building in Washington was built. L'Enfant gave the White House a conspicuous place in his scheme. He called it the President's Palace. With its great columns it has the appearance of a large and beautiful old



America's most famous monument. The Washington Monument is 555 feet high, and is the most prominent object in the city.



# Public Buildings of Washington

View of the Nation's Beautiful Capital.  
The prospect is an enchanting one and every visitor to the monument is delighted with it.



Navy Building

White House

Arlington Hotel  
Treasury Building

Willard Hotel

Post Building  
Munsey Building  
Municipal Building

Some and Imp...  
one of the finest buildings in Washington. It was  
by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Baltimore & Ohio  
and the United States District of Columbia.  
It cost \$4,666,000.

## United States Pension Bureau.

In this spacious and attractive building all business connected with pensioning our veteran soldiers is transacted. In this structure the presidential Inaugural Balls are held.

## Where Invention Is Fostered and Protected.

Patent office at Washington, one of the most widely known buildings there. More than a million patents have thus far been granted to American inventors.



## A Temple of Concord.

New building of the Pan-American Union erected at a cost of \$1,000,000 contributed by Andrew Carnegie and the 21 nations of America. The Pan-American Union aims to develop Commerce and Friendship.



## A Stupendous Pile of Unsurpassed Beauty.

The great Capitol at Washington, 751 feet long, 121 to 140 feet wide, and 256 feet high, which for dignity, grace and attractiveness of design has no superior in any country. The building cost \$16,000,000.

Southern mansion. The eye never tires of seeing it. Possibly the finest view of the White House may be obtained from the eminence near the Washington Monument. If the visitor could have been there the night of the Taft silver jubilee reception, he would have been delighted.

The newer buildings are wonderfully effective. Particularly is the Library of Congress a show place. This edifice is as brilliant and daring in color as any foreign palace. Inside it reminds one more of a theater, so gorgeous are the mosaics. Longer remembered than most journeys these days is a trip to the library in time for the illuminations at night. Another structure which is in keeping with the ideas of L'Enfant is the Union Station. Larger terminals may be built from time to time, but there is no fear that they will ever outrival this structure for beauty. It gives the effect of a superb marble palace. The concourse is so large that several regiments of soldiers could be massed within. In fact, during the last inauguration thousands of sightseers who could secure quarters nowhere else found comfortable shelter here. The new National Museum, though badly located at present, is a wonderful structure and some day will form a part of Washington's civic center plan which is now being worked out. The Municipal Building is another beautiful structure.

Possibly the most encouraging thing for newer Washington is the fact that many of the commercial interests are erecting blocks in keeping with the high standard set by the governmental edifices. Looking into the future, one sees the new State, Commerce and Labor and Department of Justice buildings. There will be a new structure for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and a new post-office. Washington's magnificence from a civic standpoint will keep pace with the times.



## Our Leading Financial Institution.

The Treasury Building, which is second only to the capitol itself in architectural importance. It is 468x264 feet and cost \$6,000,000. The daily transactions here amount to millions of dollars.

America's  
Washington Monument  
is the most prominent  
object in the city.  
The monument cost  
\$350,000.



# All the News in Pictures



## Remarkable Parachute Feat.

Frederick R. Law, a daring steeple-jack, safely descending in a parachute from the hand of the Statue of Liberty, 225 feet above the sea, Bedloe's Island, N. Y. A man in Paris who jumped from the Eiffel tower in a parachute was killed.



## A Triumphant Occasion.

President Taft during his speech making visit to Ohio, escorted at Columbus in an auto by National guardsmen and regulars.



## Railway Magnates Killed in a Wreck.

Fearful rear-end collision at Kinmundy, Ill., which caused the death of James T. Harrahan, former president of the Illinois Central Railroad; F. O. Melcher, second vice-president of the Rock Island Railroad; E. B. Peirce, general solicitor of the Rock Island, and Eldridge E. Wright, of Memphis, son of Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War. Twenty other passengers were injured. The accident was due to the crashing of a fast train into the rear of a train standing at a water tank.



## Seeking the Welfare of the Young.

Important National Conference on Child Labor, held at Louisville, Ky., and attended by educators, philanthropists, factory inspectors, settlement workers and delegates appointed by governors of twenty-two States.



## Flyers of Earth and Air Racing.

Charles K. Hamilton, in a sixty horse power biplane, speeding in competition with an auto running on the thirty mile beach at Galveston, Texas, near the Gulf of Mexico.



## The Hydroplane's Latest Triumph.

Frank Coffyn's machine being towed out into the ice-covered Hudson River, at New York, where he skimmed over the water and on the ice and flew about in the air with wonderful success. On another day Coffyn circled around the Statue of Liberty with a photographer who took striking pictures.



## A Southern State Changes Executives.

Governor E. F. Noel of Mississippi delivering his farewell address on the Capitol steps at Jackson, with the incoming governor, Earl Brewer, at his side.



## Coming Big Meet of Mystic Shriners.

Committee who went to Los Angeles, Cal., to arrange for the meeting of the Imperial Council Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, May 5th to 10th next. Left to right: Imperial Potentate John F. Treat (at wheel), Grand Recorder B. W. Rowell, Boston; Past Imperial Potentate L. B. Winsor; Grand Treasurer W. S. Brown, Pittsburgh; Potentate F. A. Hines, of Los Angeles, shaking hands with Major W. G. Bell, of Winnipeg, Can.



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## The Vital Point in the New Model Five L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

Ball-Bearing, Long Wearing

The Vital Point is the point where all the mechanical operations become resolved into one unit of effort—at the Printing-Center.

All the energy of this machine is concentrated on the type face the moment it touches the paper.

Smoothness and harmony of working are achieved through a wonderful system of ball-bearings. Vibration and jamming of the typebars are made impossible by the Typebar Guide. Other new features are the Geared Carriage Ball Controller and the Ribbon Color Switch.

Model Five has a certain crispness and vitality of key-operation that is a delight and a help to the operator.

In this little bottle are 30,000 steel balls, every one of which has been tested and found to vary not one ten-thousandth of an inch. Fifteen balls are used in the bearing of every typebar. This attention to minute detail means efficiency for the finished product.



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## The Slaver With the Sword.

(Continued from page 206.)

who were laborers in the vineyards. Many men went from the village to work in America. In the wintertime they came back, bringing money with them. One of these, when her parents had died, told her that he would take her to New York, to the house of his sister-in-law. There she could live until she got a position in a factory. She could soon get a position and make much money. All that she needed was the ticket and a little roll of bills to show the men of the government that would meet the ship at Ellis Island. This her fellow-townsmen would provide. Would she go? She went. At the foot of the stairs to the elevated railroad station, when she reached New York, her benefactor took back the roll of bills that he had given her. Then he sold her to Giuseppe.

"And now?" asked Everett. The girl cried. Everett took her into a "night-lunch" place and bought her food. At last he persuaded her to tell him of the horrors of her slavery.

"Listen," he said, scribbling on a card and handing it to her. "I, too, am a government man. Go home and get whatever belongings you have. Do not let Giuseppe know your plans; but tomorrow come to my office and I will get you out of all your trouble."

At first she was afraid—afraid of her master, afraid of Everett, afraid of the whole world. But Everett had a tender and honest way with women; and at last she promised to come to his office, and went away so happy at the prospect of release that she forgot that she had been unable to earn the five dollars that was expected of her.

Giuseppe reminded her—with his fists.

The next day: Everett took the girl's deposition, sent her to a hospital, rounded up other witnesses and had Giuseppe arrested.

Four months later: Giuseppe was tried and convicted in the Federal court. His lawyers appealed from the verdict.

Six months thereafter: The court of first appeal sustained the findings of the lower tribunal, whereupon Giuseppe's lawyers took their case into the Supreme Court of the United States.

One year after this: The Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision. It found that, though there was no valid objection to the Federal law against the importation of women for immoral purposes, yet the law that prohibited the mere harboring of such girls, was unconstitutional.

Giuseppe had not been an importer; he had been only a slaveholder. Giuseppe went free.

And the girl? The girl had not been cured, but the progress of the tuberculosis had been arrested, and she had been given a form of light employment, and was, so her mentors said, "doing well."

"But I am afraid," she said, when she heard of the Supreme Court's decision. "I am afraid."

"What of?" asked her mentors. "Suppose—oh, suppose I should meet—meet—him!"

"Nonsense!" said her mentors. "What if you do?"

"He would kill me. Think of the trouble I got him into! I know that he would kill me," muttered the girl.

"Nonsense!" said her mentors. "All such men are cowards. They are too much so to risk their precious necks."

The girl did not reply, but she continued to be afraid. And one evening it seemed as if her fears were about to be realized. She was coming home from work, and on a dark corner she saw a man—whom she knew.

"Come here," he said—and she trembled. "I want to talk to you."

"No," answered the girl. "I will not follow you."

"If you don't," said Giuseppe, "I will kill you."

So she followed him into a dark alley.

"I followed you," said Giuseppe, "for many days. I will kill you, anyway."

Giuseppe had a keen knife. He had nimble legs. He had many friends.

The police said that it was another Black Hand outrage!

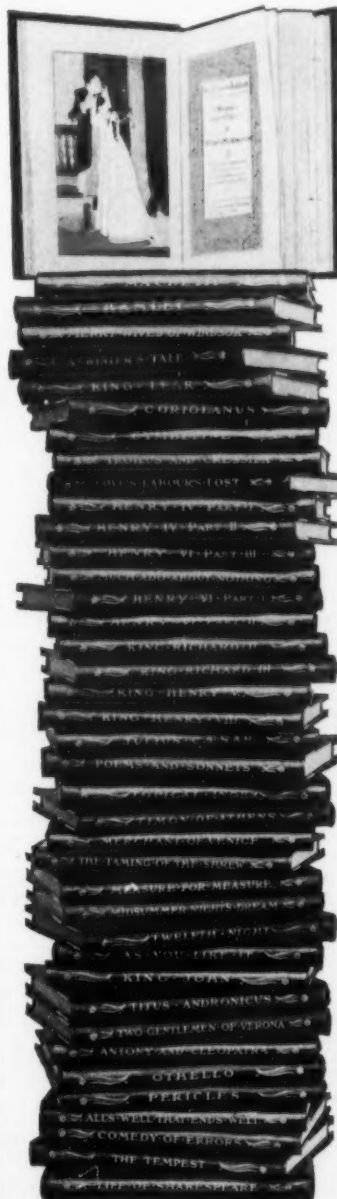
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## People Talked About

WHEN the late President Cleveland left the White House, he presented a broom to Major Richard Sylvester, chief of the Washington (D. C.) police force. Many Presidents have honored the chief, but no memento of all that he possesses is prized by him more highly than is the symbol of cleanliness which the Democratic President bestowed upon him. Major Sylvester is one of the most efficient heads of police in the world, as is proved by the fact that he has been re-elected head of the International Association of Police Chiefs. He is a famous figure. His office is much like a museum, it being filled with almost priceless relics and souvenirs from all over the globe. The chief is highly esteemed by the residents of the District of Columbia, who have full confidence in his ability and fidelity as a preserver of law and order.



HARRIS & EWING  
MAJOR R. SYLVESTER,  
Chief of the Washington Police force, whom many Presidents have honored.

DR. HARVEY W. WILEY, the government's pure-food faddist, was until a few months ago a bachelor. He is now, however, enrolled among the beneficiaries. Despite his bachelorhood, he had always evinced a strong interest in babies. He has done much for the infants of the United States by preventing them from getting soothing syrups well charged with opiates. His liking for the youngsters has not, however, been impersonal. Our photograph shows him taking care of the infant daughter of one of his associates in the Bureau of Chemistry. The occasion was a summer vacation at Atlantic City and the doctor was minding the baby while its parents went in bathing.



DR. H. W. WILEY.  
The government pure food faddist, taking care of the infant daughter of an associate.

ONE OF the most typically American novels published in some time, "The Woman from Wolverton," is from the pen of a Scotch woman, Isabel Gordon Curtis, who hails from Huntly, a little town in Aberdeenshire, made famous by George MacDonald's romances. Mrs. Curtis tells the experience of a plain, home-loving woman who comes to Washington when her husband is elected to Congress from a district in the far West. The author is the wife of Francis Curtis, director of the Republican Literary Bureau, and has spent a number of years in Washington, thus acquiring the truest color for her story. She came to this country in 1886 and began work twenty years ago upon a New England newspaper, rising from society reporter to an editorial desk and thence to a magazine position. Recently she severed magazine connections to take up more ambitious work.



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ISABEL G. CURTIS,  
The Scotch woman, who has written a novel depicting life in Washington.

IT IS something of a distinction to be the youngest postmaster of any of the larger cities. Norman Allan Merritt, at the head of the city post-office of Washington, D. C., is only

thirty-four years old. He has already made his administration successful and highly satisfactory. Mr. Merritt's career in the postal service should be an incentive to other young men. He started as a clerk in the Post-office Department thirteen years ago, and has held all sorts of positions. He was an exceptionally hard worker and invariably made the most of any task. His ability attracted the attention of those higher up, and there was never any doubt about his getting ahead. Mr. Merritt has found time in his busy career to take an active part in the civic affairs of the national capital. He is also a member of the National Press Club of Washington.

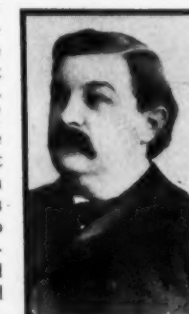


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NORMAN ALLAN MERRITT,  
Postmaster at Washington, D. C., the youngest postmaster in any large American city.

THE STATEMENT is positively made that the Duchess of Marlborough (formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt), who was barred from court because of domestic troubles for which she was not to blame, is to be restored to British royal favor. The duchess has led so exemplary a life and has done so much benevolent work that King George and Queen Mary feel constrained to admit her to court functions hereafter, just as if her husband had never misbehaved.

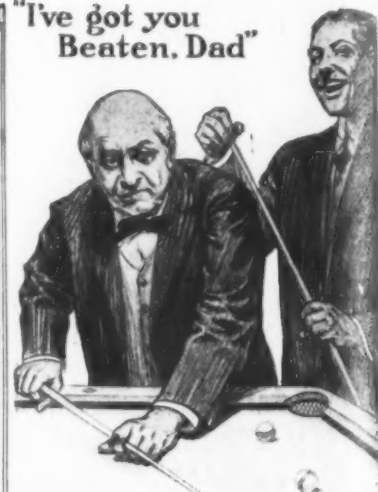
IF YOU want to live to be one hundred years old, don't eat pie and cake and don't bathe often, is the advice of Tilden Pierce, of Plymouth, Mass., who lately reached the century mark. Mr. Pierce, however, approves of tobacco, for he has chewed it since he was fourteen years old. So it may be difficult to explain his longevity.

FEW CASES involving title to a seat in either branch of Congress have aroused so keen or so widespread interest as that of Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, whose place in the Senate, it is charged, was secured through bribery of members of the Legislature which elected him. After one investigation, the Senator was exonerated; but another inquiry has lately been going on, and in this Mr. Lorimer has given extraordinary testimony. The remarkable feature of it was not so much his contradiction of the charges against him, as the dramatically told story of his career. The Senator stated that when he was ten years old he was blacking boots to support his widowed mother and five brothers and sisters, that afterward he was a cash boy, a laborer wheeling coal, a house painter, a street-car conductor, a building contractor and eventually a bank president. He also related his progress in politics, from constable up through various other offices to the position of Federal Representative and United States Senator. His has been a life of amazing variety and versatility, possible only in a land of great opportunity.



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WILLIAM LORIMER,  
Senator from Illinois, charged with bribery, who told a remarkable life story on the witness stand.

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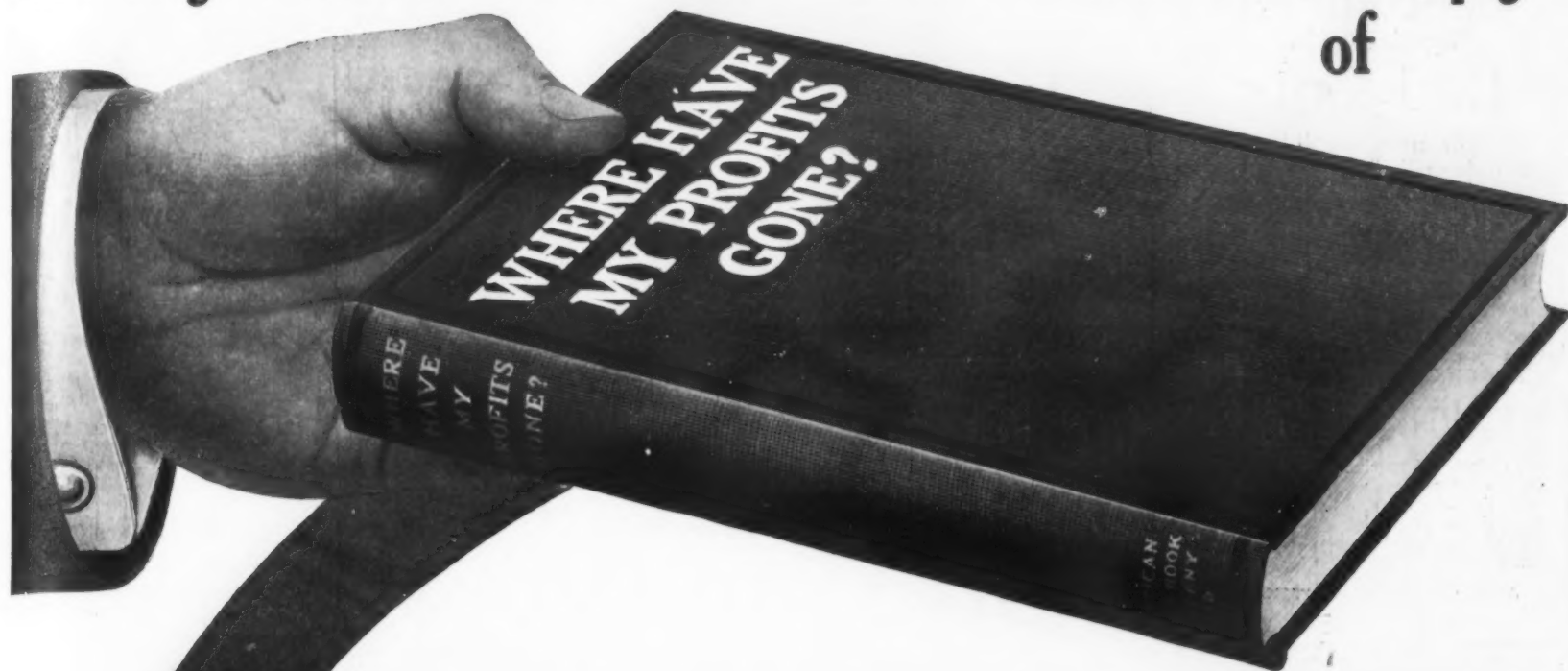
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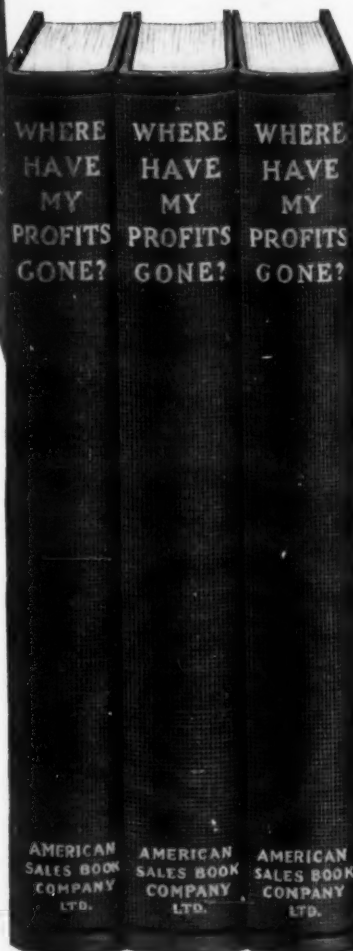
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**White Valley Gem Co., 8719 Saks Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana**

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 214.)

W. Sturgis, Mich.: The English Marconi Wireless Co. is a legitimate enterprise.

L. Altona, Pa.: I never heard of the African Farm and Feather Co. Nobody on Wall Street knows of it.

H. Chicago: I do not advise the purchase of the Wonder Nevada Gold Mining stock as "a safe investment."

M. Chicago: The Alton 3 1/2 per cent. first liens are pretty well secured. I would not sacrifice them at this time.

H. New York: Do not take stock in anybody who offers you a beautiful building lot containing 2,000 square feet free of charge. Nobody is giving away anything that he can sell at a profit. Keep your \$1.50.

E. Kalamazoo, Mich.: I do not consider an investment in the Con. Printing Telegraph Co. "a good one." I know of no quotation. It is not dealt in on Wall Street.

H. So. Omaha, Neb.: The twenty-fourth annual statement of the American Real Estate Co., just issued, shows a surplus of about \$2,000,000, which is very favorable.

G. Baltimore: Bethlehem Steel Common and Western Maryland Common are only attractive from a speculative basis. Unless the iron trade revives none of the steel stocks has justification for an advance.

K. Detroit, Mich.: I know nothing about the real estate proposition. I advise you to act with great caution, because many of the real estate lotations in the vicinity of New York are subject to grave question.

M. Springfield, O.: The Wagner Asurite Copper Co. of Nevada, is pretty heavily capitalized at \$2,500,000. Its ores are of low grade and the property requires considerable expenditure for development. It is speculative.

R. So. Bethlehem, Pa.: I do not advise the purchase of Nevada National Mining Co. stock at 35 cents per share. You will have a better chance of making money if you will buy something dealt in on Wall Street.

B. Butte, Mont.: Better keep your Marconi. The original company had merit. A host of so-called wireless telephone, telegraph, and other companies that sprang up did little but fleece the people.

Market Letter, New Orleans: You can get a special letter on the stock market every week without charge if you will write to Alexander & Co., members of New York Stock Exchange, 47 Exchange Place, New York City, and mention Jasper.

The firm will buy one share or more of any stock.

M. Hooper, N.Y.: The value of New York real estate in well-selected districts still shows an upward tendency. It is this which gives a sense of stability to bonds secured by real estate of this character. The fact that they pay such a liberal rate of interest is an evidence that they have a speculative as well as an investment quality.

A. Rochester, N.Y.: I do not report on the financial standing of concerns. Better get this through the mercantile agencies, which are equipped for that purpose. It might be well to get the booklets and literature of other concerns offering 6 per cent. investments. You can study them at your leisure.

\$100, Utica, N.Y.: Ten-year bonds of \$100 each, paying 6 per cent. semi-annually, purchasable outright or on annual payments, are offered by the New York City and County, 450 Fifth Avenue, New York City. They are fully described in their "Booklet 18," which any reader can have by writing to that company.

D. Seattle, Wash.: Watch my weekly suggestions. Write to brokers of good standing who offer in our advertising pages to send circulars of information, weekly market letters and booklets pertaining to investment. This will help to keep you posted on market movements.

Balto., Ice: It is impossible to say whether American Ice or any other stock, "if carried for three or four months," will realize a profit. No one can predict what will happen in three or four months. For a stock earning sufficient to pay 4 per cent., Ice seems cheap around 20. All the company needs is an administration in which the public has confidence.

J. Morristown, Pa.: 1. The Assn. Boyson Mining Co. claims to own valuable silver, coal and oil lands, but no one seems to know if ore has been found or not, except the management. I do not advise the purchase of the stock. 2. Leave the plantation stock alone. Put your money in securities that careful investors on Wall Street buy.

W. B. Grand Rapids, Mich.: 1. The earnings of American Light & Traction justify the liberal dividends, but the public utility field must necessarily be subject to competition. There can be no guarantee, therefore, of perpetual dividends. There must be something of a speculative element. 2. I think well of L. & N. around 150 to hold, and also New York Central.

B. Providence, R.I.: The Quana, Acme and Pacific Railroad was projected two or three years ago to build a railroad from Quana, Texas, 350 miles, to Roswell, New Mexico. A part of the line has been completed. The last report of earnings shows a small surplus over fixed charges. I do not look upon the stock or bonds in the light of an investment.

M. California, Mo.: When one buys the stock of a small industrial enterprise, the most important thing that success depends on is the integrity and ability of the management. There is always competition in any field of successful endeavor, and the fittest survive. Wall Street securities which have a regular market and which make regular reports of earnings are favored by careful investors.

Mechanic, St. Louis: It is a mistake to believe that you must have hundreds or thousands of dollars in order to be an investor. Beyer & Co., bankers, 52 William Street, New York City, make a specialty of \$100 bonds. They accept payments of \$8 a month on bonds that pay from 4 1/2 to 6 per cent. This is an easy way to become a bondholder. Write to Beyer & Co. for particulars concerning their plans. They will be glad to answer.

M. Denver: The difficulty about financing mining propositions appears to be that Wall Street promoters naturally shrink from an enterprise that cannot command home capital. They feel that there is plenty of money in Denver looking for profitable investment, and that if it avoids an opportunity it must regard it as too speculative. I have many letters similar to yours, and this will explain the situation to all.

O. Lowell, Mass.: A number of plantation companies in Mexico and elsewhere have been exploited on a plan similar to the one you send me. I know of none that has produced anything like anticipated results. One Boston plantation concern was so bad that the promoters were sent to prison. Nobody on Wall Street ever deals with such propositions. If you want to make money, follow the example of the winners, not the losers.

G. Chicago: You can do better than the savings bank rate, but if you seek security you must not look for too great a return on your money. American Tobacco Pfd., paying 6 per cent., would probably give you a good industrial investment. It would pay you to write to the financial department of Leslie's and make your own investigation from their booklets of information. Investors generally do this and thus acquire a fund of information.

A. F. Dayton, O.: A number of insurance stocks were exploited a few years ago on most extravagant statements of the earnings of successful companies. An exposure of the matter followed and the public were warned against the purchase of these stocks. The business is highly competitive. It is obvious that the well-established companies can be more economically conducted than new ones, which must fight to get business. If you can sell your stock and get your money back, do so.

Thoughtful, San Francisco: If you desire to study financial conditions in a thoughtful way, it would be well to read the very suggestive and practical "weekly financial review" that J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York City, prepare for their customers. It is read by bankers and investors all over the United States. I have arranged that any of my readers can have a copy without charge by writing to Bache & Co. and mentioning Jasper.

Anxious, Jacksonville, Fla.: If you are anxious to learn the best methods of making money in Wall

Street, you should begin by reading a well-prepared work by one who knows the ways of Wall Street.

One of the best books of this kind is entitled "How Money is Made in Security Investments; or A Fortune at Fifty-five," by Henry Hall, 52 Broadway, New York City. This book has gone through five editions. Its price is \$1.50, bound in cloth. Write to Mr. Hall direct for it.

New England Mills, Rochester, N.Y.: A great deal of New England capital is invested in the shares of well-established industrial enterprises in that quarter. Some of these have been dividend-payers in good and bad times, for a long period. Turner, Tucker & Co., bankers, 111 Broadway, New York City, send out an elaborate monthly circular giving the facts concerning the old-fashioned manufacturing corporations, their earnings, dividends, and so forth. Any of my readers can have these monthly booklets without charge if they will write to Turner, Tucker & Co., for them and mention Jasper.

Venture, Seattle, Wash.: 1. I do not advise you to buy one hundred shares of a particular speculative stock to try your hand at the game. Why not divide up your purchase and buy 5 or 10 shares of several different active speculative securities? 2. Write to John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York City, for their free circulars for the information of investors and speculators. Also write to J. P. Pierson, Jr. & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York City, for their free booklet on "Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading."

S. Spokane, Wash.: All the stocks on your list ought to do better with returning prosperity. I advise you to sell your Ray Con. and the other coppers when you have a satisfactory profit. M. K. & T. is somewhat in disfavor because of the radical conduct of the Texas State Railroad Commission. I doubt if the people of that great and growing state will tolerate this radicalism much longer. Texas needs railroads more than any other state. It is, of course, impossible to say what stock will advance within six months, but if nothing unexpected happens, I believe that the market should show considerable strength before spring or summer.

Widow, Omaha, Neb.: It would be better if you would put your money, considering your circumstances, in bonds which you could sell at any time, so that if you need the money you could realize on your securities at once. Pay no attention to the offer of 10 per cent. in the industrial scheme to which you refer. Be satisfied with considerably less if it is safe and sure. Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, 43 Exchange Place, New York City, have for many years conducted a very successful bond department. Write to them for their bond circular No. 551 and you can easily make a selection, according to your own idea of relative values. This circular sets forth the facts very clearly.

Quincy, Saugerties, N.Y.: The Public Service Commission of New York is considering the request of the New York Central to purchase control of the O. & W. at \$45 a share. It hardly seems probable that the Central would pay such a price for it and then fail to continue the dividends so as to meet the interest on the cost. The fairest method would be for the Central to offer all shareholders the same price that is offered majority holders. I advise you to write to the Public Service Commission at Albany, as a stockholder, and ask that this be done. Other stockholders are doing this and the Commission is carefully considering all such letters. Its obvious duty is to protect the minority rider.

Income, Los Angeles, Cal.: There is only one way by which any one can be assured of an income. You will not get it by speculation. You must get it by investing just as every other successful man of wealth has had to do. Many people think it is a difficult and complicated matter to invest money safely. It is no such thing. It is as easy as to make a deposit in a savings bank. The most important thing is to keep your money employed. It ought to be drawing interest for you day and night. Invest it safely and quickly and let it work for you. My readers will be interested in a booklet on saving, prepared by George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York City, for their customers. Write to them for their Folder D.

Savings Bank, Cleveland, O.: Savings banks, while they pay only 4 per cent. or less to their depositor, take his money and put it in a bond that pays 5 per cent. or more. The depositor can put his money in the same bond, and get a higher rate of interest than the savings bank pays. P. W. Brooks & Co., bankers, 115 Broadway, New York City, recommend to their customers, as a conservative bond which is a legal investment for savings banks in New Hampshire and which yields over 5 per cent., The Portsmouth Gas Co., first mortgage bonds. The are issued in denominations of \$500. Brooks & Co. recommend a number of other bonds, some yielding nearly 6 per cent., and invite correspondence from any of my readers.

Safety First of All, Prov., R.I.: You can safely get from 4 to 5 per cent. on your money by buying the same kind of bonds that the United States Government accepts as security for Postal Bank deposits. I don't see why anyone should put his money in a Postal Savings Bank at 4 per cent. or in any other kind of savings bank at 4 per cent. when he can put \$100, \$500, \$1,000 or more in a first-class investment bond that will pay him 5 per cent. Write to the New First National Bank, Department 8, Columbus, O., for its free circular on safe and sure investments. This bank makes a specialty of high-grade bonds such as the government accepts as security. It invites correspondence from any of my readers.

W. St. Paul: A certain magazine stock was being widely sold recently by agents who received a handsome commission and who induced the people to buy by telling them that the stock was paying 16 per cent. dividends, and so it was. But when the magazine went into bankruptcy, it was discovered that the dividends were not paid out of earnings, but out of money that foolish people had paid for their stock. The fact that liberal dividends are paid on stock that is being peddled about is, therefore, no evidence of real value. I wish my readers would learn the simple axiom: Nothing succeeds like success, and that successful investments and speculations on Wall Street never buy any of the things that are peddled around the country by agents on extravagant promises of big profits.

Ambitious, Yonkers, N.Y.: You can do better than 4 per cent. with your money and be quite as safe by paying, on the installment plan, one of the 4 1/2 per cent. mortgage certificates of the Title, Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York City. John Jacob Astor and other men of great wealth are among the trustees. It is quite as safe as your savings bank, which only pays you 4 per cent. You can deposit your \$75 in part payment of the certificate and your money will immediately draw interest. You can then pay \$10 or more every week or month until you have paid for a \$200 certificate, which I regard as good as gold. Particulars of this plan of saving are given in an interesting booklet entitled "The Safe Way to Save." Any of my readers can have a copy by writing to the above trust company for it, and mentioning Jasper.

Gamble, Little Rock, Ark.: Your argument in favor of buying the \$1 million oil and plantation stocks as a "pure gamble" is not good. You say you want a lottery ticket in stocks because you have the gambler's instinct. You should keep clear of the bunco gamblers. Nine out of ten of the schemes to which you refer are under investigation by the Post Office Department. If any of my readers have the gambling spirit, they might better gamble in stocks sold on the New York curb. I do not recommend them for investment. I never advise gambling. A curb stock gives a man a much better chance than he would have in almost any of the cheap mining, oil, plantation, magazine and stocks of that character. Manhattan Transit, for instance, selling around 1 1/4, sold not long ago at less than \$1 a share. A few years ago it sold for \$20 and made a lot of money unexpectedly for those who had it at that time. This company has a light franchise in New York City which has been contested in the courts. If the decision should happen to be in the company's favor, the stock might sell at a good deal higher. That is a gambler's chance which a good many are taking because the stock has been active of late. Slattery & Co., brokers, 40 Exchange Place, New York City, deal in curb as well as other stocks.

New York, February 15, 1912. JASPER.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



## The Wee Girl and the Big Man

both like

## Post Toasties

—thin bits of corn, first cooked, then toasted to a golden brown.

Usually the liking extends to the whole family.

The housewife likes this food, not only for its appetizing goodness, but because of its convenience. It requires no cooking—ready to serve instantly from the package with cream.

For breakfast; for lunch when the hungry little folks come from school; or for supper when something particularly dainty is wanted.

## Post Toasties

are deliciously good.

"The Memory Lingers"

Postum Cereal Company, Limited,  
Battle Creek, Mich., U. S. A.

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**Easter April 7-Time to Order your New Suit**

OUR 5000 DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE U.S. ARE READY TO TAKE YOUR MEASURE

SEND FOR FASHION MAGAZINE FREE

**Strauss Brothers**  
MASTER TAILORS  
CHICAGO

500 STYLES \$20 TO \$40

**10 CENTS A DAY** buys the Pittsburgh Visible Typewriter. Made in our own factory in Kittanning, Pa. \$65 now—later the price will be \$100. One of the most remarkable typewriters in the world; not excelled by any machine at any price. Entire line visible. Back spacer, tabulator, two color ribbon, universal keyboard, etc. Agents wanted everywhere. One Pittsburgh Visible Machine Given Away for a very small service. No selling necessary.

**To Get One Free** and to learn of our easy terms and full particulars regarding this unprecedented offer, say to us in a letter "Mail your FREE OFFER."

**THE PITTSBURGH VISIBLE TYPEWRITER COMPANY**  
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Established 20 Years  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**SEEDS** Largest growers of pedigree farm and garden seeds in the world—Clovers, Grasses, Oats, Rye, Barley, Potatoes, Seed Corn, etc. We breed only pedigree heavy yielding stocks. CATALOGUE FREE.

**OATS** Sworn yield \$59 bushels per acre. You can beat that. Why not try in 1912?

**JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, Box 18, La Crosse, Wis.**

**Hotel Cumberland**  
NEW YORK CITY  
Broadway at 54th Street  
Near 50th St. Subway Station, and 53d St. Elevated.

New and Fireproof

Best Hotel accommodations in New York at reasonable rates.

\$2.50 with Bath, and up.

All hardwood floors and Oriental Rugs. Ten minutes walk to twenty Theatres. Excellent Restaurant. Prices moderate.

Send for Booklet

**HARRY P. STIMSON, Formerly with Hotel Imperial**

**Rémoh Gems**  
NOT IMITATIONS  
LOOK LIKE DIAMONDS  
WEAR LIKE DIAMONDS

**A Marvelous Synthetic Gem**  
The greatest triumph of the Oxy-Hydrogen Furnace. Will cut glass. Stands filing, fire and acid tests—guaranteed to contain no glass—have no paste, foil or artificial backing—brilliantly guaranteed forever. 1-30 the cost of diamonds. Set only in 14-karat, Solid Gold Mountings. Sent on approval—money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory. Write for our De-Lux Jewel Book, in four colors—**it's FREE.**

**Rémoh Jewelry Co.,**  
467 N. Broadway St. Louis, Mo.



## A Strange Catastrophe

**T**HIS tree had stood in City Hall Park, New York, for nearly a hundred years. It showed no signs of decay. One day while the park was crowded with persons hurrying to their homes all unconscious of danger, with no apparent cause and without warning it fell and injured a score of persons—three seriously.

Just as sudden and unexpected are most of the accidents which occur daily. No mind can foresee them. No amount of caution can prevent them. Amid such unseen dangers the only sensible thing is to carry a policy of accident insurance. Such a policy provides for the cost of injury by loss of time and in case of death takes care of the family. You have escaped the accidents of yesterday. To-morrow is yet to come. To-day is the time to act.

We paid last year 15,719 personal accident claims with benefits amounting to \$1,713,046.

**MORAL: Insure in the TRAVELERS**

**The Travelers Insurance Company**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

Please send me particulars regarding ACCIDENT INSURANCE.



Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Age \_\_\_\_\_ Business Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Leslie's \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## Seeing Washington With the Newly-Weds.

(Continued from page 202.)

Home of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Pan-American Union Building. (9:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M., closed Sundays.) Corcoran Art Gallery. (9:30 to 4 P.M. Free except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays when 25 cents admission is charged. Open Sundays 1:30 to 4:30 P.M.) To reach D. A. R. Corcoran and Pan-American Buildings take Pennsylvania Avenue car marked Georgetown. Get off at 17th Street. Walk south. U.S. Navy Yard and Gun Factory. (Pennsylvania Ave. car marked "Navy Yard") On the latter journey a tourist might be able to attend a concert of the famous United States Marine Band. These are held at the Marine Barracks, not far from the Navy Yard, in winter. (See Washington newspapers for announcement or phone Marine Barracks "Lincoln 1230.") During summer the band plays on the Ellipse, just back of the White House, on Potomac Drive, twenty minutes, walk from the White House; or in front of the east steps of the Capitol. The concerts are given at frequent intervals and usually begin about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The above itinerary may be followed in the order given. Carfare for such a day should not amount to more than \$2.50.

**4TH DAY.**  
Annapolis and the United States Naval Academy 1.50 (Electric Line from 14th Street and New York Avenue.) The cars are inviting and comfortable. Providing for an hour's stay at Annapolis, about four hours should be allowed for the trip. In summer-time there are out-of-door drills, baseball games, etc., of much interest to the visitor. Phone the Trolley station in Washington for this information "Main 1255."

It must be remembered that our national capital has grown to be a great city. It boasts of the finest Union Station in the world. An army of 16,000 employees is required to man its manufacturing establishments, which now number nearly 3,000. The monthly pay-roll of government employees in the city amounts to \$2,500,000. The bank clearings last year exceeded \$360,000,000. There are 45,000 telephones. Scattered about the principal thoroughfares are fifty-four hotels, fourteen hospitals and twelve theaters. It is hard for the average reader to associate such figures with a city which is rather an administrative center. The business section of Washington has a metropolitan aspect. Structures like the Southern and Woodward buildings, the city's newest commercial edifices, are as fine and up to date as any in this country. A system of globular lights makes Pennsylvania Avenue and other principal streets of Washington extremely attractive to pedestrian and motorist alike.

Our party of tourists was taken, the first morning, to the treasury building. We began the trip about ten o'clock. First a vault was indicated to us which contained \$111,000,000. It was a novel sensation to be within a few feet of such a great fortune. In another room were the expert counters of redeemed currency. These women count \$360,000,000 a year without a mistake. In the treasury are firearms for one thousand men, in case protection is needed against robbers. Each vault is protected by electric wires. The slightest tampering sounds an alarm. There are wonders in the treasury without number.

The White House was next. Many learned for the first time probably that this was the oldest public-building site in Washington. George Washington had not died by the time the first building was completed. The building was burned in 1814 by the British troops. When the structure was rebuilt, it was, according to local historians, painted a light color and thus got its name, the White House. One of the most interesting recent marriages in Washington was that of Congressman Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, who was married to Miss Alice Roosevelt in the East Room of the White House. The latest visitors of note to the executive mansion were Admiral Togo, the Japanese naval hero, and the Duke of Connaught.

From the White House the route lay through the state, war and navy building, where repose the original Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Washington's sword and the great seal. Next came the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where all paper currency of the country is printed, also the government bonds, stamps and passports. This is one of the most interesting of the government workshops. If it pleases you to see a large amount of crisp, new bank notes, visit the Bureau of Engraving and be happy. Supposing the postage stamps printed there in a single year were placed end to end, they would girdle the earth nearly five times.

Not much is to be seen these days in the Smithsonian Institution proper. Most of the curios have been moved to the new and old National Museums. The old National Museum has been

(Continued on page 217.)

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SERVICE

**Leslie's**  
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

350,000 Circulation Guaranteed

### AGENTS AND SALESMEN WANTED

**AGENTS—PORTRAITS 35c. FRAMES 15c. SHEET** Pictures 1c. Stereos 25c. Views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 2412, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago

**"ALCA" THE FAMOUS \$6.00 VACUUM CLEANER** seeks a few more willing agents to show its merits and promises prosperity and success in return. Write for gilt-edge proposition. Alca Co., 362 W. 50th St., N.Y.

**WE PAY \$80 A MONTH SALARY AND FURNISH** rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry powders; money-back guarantee; outfit free; new plan; steady work. Address Bigler Co., X 676, Springfield, Illinois.

**AGENTS: \$35 A WEEK FOR 2 HOURS' WORK** a day selling wonderful new household necessity; new selling plan with free advertising does it. Collette Mfg. Co., Box No. 2 M. M., Amsterdam, N. Y.

**A FORTUNE IN THIS EXCLUSIVE AGENCY.** Universal market; quick sales; repeat orders, large volume, cash business, no credit, risk or losses; high class, permanent office business. Write for particulars—L. E. B. Sales Company, 115 Broadway, New York.

**BUTTER BILLS CUT NEARLY HALF.** Wonderful machine makes two pounds from one pound of butter and one pint of milk in two minutes. Progressive agent's opportunity. 133 1/2 profit. American Supply Co., 4412 Portland Block, Chicago.

### PATENTS AND PATENT ATTORNEYS

**PATENTS THAT PAY—\$378,140.00 CLIENTS** made—Instructive 112-page Guide Book for inventors free. Special offers. Highest references. E. E. Vrooman, Registered Pat. Att., 862 F. Wash., D. C.

**THE LARGEST NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL** clients is our proof of Patents that protect. For Facts about Prizes, Rewards, etc., send 8c stamps for our new 128-page book of intense interest to inventors. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Dept. 91, Washington, D. C. Estab. 1869.

**IDEAS WANTED. MANUFACTURERS ARE** writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal services. I get patent or no fee. Advice free. R. B. Owen, 14 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

**MONEY IN IDEAS—EDISON. GREATEST INVENTOR**, tells "How to Invent" in booklet, sent free, by Henry N. Copp, Registered Patent Attorney 55, Washington, D. C.

**INVENTORS OF WIDE EXPERIENCE EMPLOY** my method in securing patents. So will you eventually. Why wait? Just send for my free book. Wm. T. Jones, 805 G Street, Washington, D. C.

**PATENTS START FACTORIES. BOOK HOW TO** obtain, finance and promote a Patent sent Free. Patent secured or fee returned. Farnham & Sues, Attorneys, Washington, D. C.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WE START YOU IN A PERMANENT BUSINESS** with us and furnish everything. We have new easy selling Plans and seasonable leaders in the Mail Order Line to keep the factories busy. No canvassing. Small capital. Large profits. Spare time only required. Personal assistance. Write today for (copyrighted) Plans, positive proof and sworn statements. J. M. Pease Mfg. Co., 535 Pease Bldg., Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**TURN YOUR SPARE TIME INTO MONEY. JOIN** us in a Profitable Mail Order Business, one that you can operate at home. Large Profits; Quick Returns; Small Investment. Our 10 years' successful manufacturing experience, personal assistance, and new ideas assure your success. Write for Positive Proof and Free Booklet. Pease Mfg. Co., Incorporated, 144-148 Broadway, Dept. B5, Buffalo, N. Y.

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**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS ABOUT** over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 811. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**SONG POEMS WANTED. WE PAY 50 PER** cent. Thousands of dollars in successful songs. Send us your work, with or without music. Acceptance guaranteed if available. Washington only place to secure copyright. Valuable booklet and examination free. H. Kirkus Dugdale Co., Desk 218, Washington, D. C.

**GOVERNMENT RAILWAY MAIL. DEPARTMENTAL** clerk, examinations everywhere soon. Get prepared by former U. S. Civil Service Examiner. Write now for free booklet. Patterson Civil Service School, Box 893, Rochester, N. Y.

**EARN \$25 TO \$100 A WEEK. LEARN TO** write advertisements. We can positively show you by mail *How To Increase Your Salary*. Book mailed free. Page-Davis, Dept. 42, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED.—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, AVERAGE** \$30.00 month. Every second week off with full pay. Examinations everywhere May 4th. Write for free sample questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. T 143, Rochester, N. Y.

### INVESTMENTS

**GET READY FOR SPRING. SEND FOR OUR** specimen list of well improved and highly productive New York State farms for sale now at low prices and on easy terms. Map of New York State free. Address B.F. McBurney & Co., Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**TEXAS INVESTMENTS. BUY FARM. ORCHARD** garden lands near Houston, the greatest and most prosperous city in the Southwest, where values are going up all the time and fortunes made in real estate in short while. Easy terms if desired. Single crop pays for land and several crops annually. Address E. C. Robertson, 501 Kiam Bldg., Houston, Texas.

### REAL ESTATE

#### FLORIDA

**A BOOK WORTH 25 CENTS. BEAUTIFULLY** illustrated, 36 9x12-inch pages, sent free on request. State if interested as homemaker, healthseeker, investor or tourist. Address Board of Trade, Tampa, Fla.

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**CHOICE VIRGINIA FARMS ALONG THE C. & O.** Ry. As low as \$15.00 per acre. Abundant rainfall, rich soil, mild winters, nearby Eastern markets. Write for illustrated booklet "Country Life in Virginia," and low excursion rates. Address K. T. Crawley, Indus. Agt., C. & O. Ry., Room 11, Richmond, Va.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SERVICE

Leslie's  
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

350,000 Circulation Guaranteed

## MAILING LISTS

COMPLETE MAILING LISTS OF REGISTERED Automobile owners furnished for Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee and other States. Also lists of school children, musical people, rural and various other lists supplied. Public Stenographer, 303 Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

## OLD COINS

OLD COINS—\$7.75 PAID FOR RARE DATE 1830 Quarters. \$20 for a \$1-2. Keep all money dated before 1884, and send 10c at once for new Illustrated Coin Value Book, 4x7. It may mean your fortune. Clark &amp; Co., Coin Dealers, Box 31, LeRoy, N. Y.

## Seeing Washington With the Newly-Weds.

(Continued from page 216.)

termed the world under a glass case. Foremost in the collection is a splendid gathering of relics and possessions of George Washington. His uniform as commander-in-chief of the American army, one which he frequently wore, is conspicuously displayed. To those used to luxuries so common on every hand today, the pewter plates, knives, forks and cooking utensils used by President Washington appear crude. There are striking relics of General U. S. Grant. It is worth a trip to the museum to see his old campaign hat. The original flag, which floated over Fort McHenry in 1814 and was the inspiration for Francis Scott Key when he wrote the words of "The Star Spangled Banner," is most interesting. No visitor fails to stop before the life mask of George Washington and the impressive death mask of the martyred William McKinley. Many of Theodore Roosevelt's African trophies are in the new National Museum. In this building is gathered a collection relating primarily to natural history. Under the same roof is the National Gallery of Art.

Then we journey to the Capitol. It is conceded to be one of the most beautiful and graceful structures in the world. Here the visitor sees both parts of Congress—the House of Representatives and the Senate. On the floor of the House may be seen such notable figures as Speaker Champ Clark, "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, the present-day watchdog of the treasury; Congressman Payne, one of the sponsors of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill; Congressman Nick Longworth, Congressman Frank M. Nye, of Minnesota, brother of the lamented Bill Nye; Congressman Victor Murdock, the original insurgent, and Congressman Jim Mann, of Illinois, the great objector. There is the tiny Supreme Court room,

## The Doctor Habit

AND HOW SHE OVERCAME IT

When well selected food has helped the honest physician place his patient in sturdy health and free from the "doctor habit," it is a source of satisfaction to all parties. A Chicago woman says:

"We have not had a doctor in the house during all the 5 years that we have been using Grape-Nuts food. Before we began, however, we had 'the doctor habit' and scarcely a week went by without a call on our physician.

"When our youngest boy arrived, 5 years ago, I was very much run down and nervous, suffering from indigestion and almost continuous headaches. I was not able to attend to my ordinary domestic duties and was so nervous that I could scarcely control myself. Under advice I took to Grape-Nuts.

"I am now, and have been ever since we began to use Grape-Nuts food, able to do all my own work. The dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness and rheumatism which used to drive me fairly wild have entirely disappeared.

"My husband finds that in the night work in which he is engaged, Grape-Nuts food supplies him the most wholesome, strengthening and satisfying lunch he ever took with him." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

with its sedate and inspiring justices, which formerly was the United States Senate chamber.

Again we are face to face with dignitaries whose words are often important enough not only to telegraph from coast to coast, but also to cable around the world. Our tour has brought us to the Senate. Sitting in the presiding officer's chair and looking exactly like his pictures is James S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States. Curiously enough, we see Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, very near the seat once occupied by Jefferson Davis, of "lost cause" fame, when the latter was a United States Senator. The desk still shows signs of damage inflicted by a bayonet in the hands of a Union soldier. The Federal private became enraged at the sight of the seat of Jeff Davis in the Senate and attempted to destroy it. Other familiar figures in the Senate these days are such men as "Uncle Shelby" Cullom and "Uncle Ike" Stephenson, both of whom are in their eighties. "Uncle Shelby" has been a Senate figure for thirty years. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, is the most remarkable blind man in the world. Most everybody has used at one time or another Crane bond paper, manufactured by Senator W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts. Senators Curtis and Owen have Indian blood in their veins. Senator Reed Smoot was a mining prospector. Senator Warren is one of the largest ranch owners in the United States. We see the picturesque "Fiddling Bob" Taylor, and perchance hear the eloquent John Sharp Williams. Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, and Senator Elihu Root, of New York, opposite in political faith, in debate are often brilliant and sometimes bitter. Senator Guggenheim, of Colorado, is frequently seen. Senator Lodge, the author and scholar, and Senator Bourne and Senator Borah, the latter two leaders of the insurgents, are interesting figures.

We now complete our first day by boarding a sightseeing car, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, for an automobile trip throughout the city. Next morning we are up bright and early. A few hours later finds us at Mt. Vernon, the home of George Washington. It is beautifully situated. Its simplicity is really refreshing. In front of the house are shaded lawns, but most beautiful of all is the old-fashioned garden. In the house is the room in which Washington died. The tomb of Washington bears the simple inscription, "Within this inclosure rests the remains of General George Washington." We are enabled to return to the city in time to take a trolley or sightseeing car for Arlington Cemetery, the impressive national cemetery on the Virginia shore, overlooking the Potomac. Here, in the field of the dead, stones are set in rows, uniform in distance apart, arrayed in order and marshaled as battalions for review, "a solemn army sixteen thousand strong." Near by are the graves of General Phil Sheridan and Admiral Porter. Not long since has been added the mound dedicated to the beloved "Fighting Bob" Evans. Arlington was once the home of General Robert E. Lee. Going to or from Arlington, the visitor may be able to see a cavalry drill at Fort Myer or to stop at the Key mansion, the home of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner." At night the visitor may see the illumination of the Library of Congress. Besides its impressive beauty, it is interesting to know that it is one of the largest libraries in the world and contains upward of two million volumes.

There is not space for more detail. Suffice it to say, we start the third day with an early morning visit to the Washington market, which is famous everywhere. Then we take a walk to the house where Lincoln died. A trolley trip, which brings us to the Corcoran Art Gallery, lands us next door to the Continental Memorial Home of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Less than a block away is the splendid building of the Pan-American Union. It was erected at a cost of \$1,000,000, which was contributed by Andrew Carnegie and by the twenty-one American nations, including the United States, forming the union. It is the headquarters of workers who are striving to develop Pan-American commerce and friendship. In the afternoon there is time for a visit to the navy yard. The fourth day is occupied either by specializing on things hastily seen in Wash-

ton or a trip to Annapolis, one of the quaintest villages in the country.

Thus the traveler finds his way about the nation's capital. He never gets lonesome if his interest is stimulated by our friends mentioned in the beginning of this article, the newly-weds. For they are here and everywhere. And for that fact be thankful and let us allow them to seek their happy way undisturbed.

## On Washington's Birthday.

HERE'S a health to the man who was born long ago  
In a lonely old farmhouse, surrounded by snow;

Who borrowed a quill from the eagle's broad wing  
Eternal defiance to write to a king.

Who forged from his little toy hatchet of fame  
A sword for the carving of Liberty's name,  
And cradled the infantile land of the free  
In the wood of the cherry—immortal old tree!

Here's a health to the patriot, soldier, and sage,  
Who stands at the top of the national page;  
Through the red cloud of War and the white mist of Peace

His virtues endure, and his laurels increase;  
But while we are toasting in water or wine  
The hero whose deeds through the ages will shine.

On Washington's birthday forget not another  
Who shares in his glory, so here's to his mother.

—MINNA IRVING.

## Fair Play for the Packers.

EVERYBODY wants fair play. He that wants it should give it. Have the packers at Chicago had fair play? They have been accused of making too much money. The popular idea, inspired by the muck-rakers, is that these great business concerns are close corporations controlled by a few men. On January 1st, 1912, there were more than 18,000 partners—stockholders—in the corporations of Swift & Co. It paid during the year a dividend of seven per cent. To insure future earning at this rate, it is said, it is essential that established trade be retained and new trade secured. It is not alone this large number of stockholders that illustrates the public nature of such an enterprise. This company had over 27,000 satisfied employees on its pay-rolls during 1911, more than 3,000 of these holders of stock in the corporation.

Unjust attacks upon such an industry do widespread harm. A Texas cattleman not long ago was dissatisfied with the price he had received for 279 steers sold to Swift & Co.—\$4.60 per hundred—in comparison with the prices paid by city people for roast beef and steaks. He expressed his feeling publicly. Swift & Co. examined the detailed account of this particular lot of cattle and found that it was sold in twenty-five different cities, ranging from Boston in the Northeast to El Paso in the Southwest, from New Orleans in the South to Buffalo in the North, and in a variety of communities, from Greenville, Miss., with some 9,000 population, to New York with its millions. The company paid for these 279 steers, total weight 332,800 pounds, at \$4.60 a hundred-weight, the sum of \$15,308.80, and sold 187,765 pounds of the total as dressed beef at \$6.583 per hundredweight, thus losing on this 187,765 pounds \$2,948.62.

Swift & Co. paid cash for the animals, dressed them in Fort Worth abattoirs, kept the carcasses in coolers forty-eight hours, loaded them into refrigerator cars, transported them, charges prepaid, thousands of miles to various parts of the United States, sold them for the average price stated and sustained the loss set forth. But there was no loss on the complete transaction, for there were the by-products. Swift & Co., on the hides, hoofs, horns, etc., of these steers, realized simply a profit of \$1.26 4-5 on each animal, or less than one-fifth of a cent on each pound of meat! These facts, with others, are set forth by this corporation. Are the packers robbing the people—the consumers—and making too much money? If the facts are not as they state, will somebody challenge them?

Every great business enterprise dealing with animals, oil or other natural products finds its chief—if not its only—profit in the by-products it can evolve or discover, thus preserving to the race a thousand things that formerly were regarded as waste. And in these days of competition—for there is competition in everything—it is this ingenuity forced by conditions that prevail that makes for public benefit.

My Famous Anti-Nicotine Pipes  
at Forty Cents  
Each, Three  
for a Dollar

or  
Two  
Pipes  
and my  
Handy  
Cigar  
Lighter  
for \$1



SMOKERS talk about the flavor, aroma and smoothness of tobacco. I know tobacco—so listen to me. A lot of that flavor, a lot of that aroma and a lot of that smoothness is made or killed by the pipe you smoke. I know men who have spent years trying to find a pipe they could smoke—and who today consider my scientifically-made Anti-Nicotine Pipes simply wonders! Some of them have actually given up other forms of smoking.

## My Pipes Kill the Nicotine—Improve the Smoke

Here's my original Anti-Nicotine Pipe at the top of this advertisement, and my new Anti-Nicotine Imitation Calabash Pipe is at the bottom. In both these pipes I put the famous bowl that does the work—that makes the nicotine disappear. This bowl is made of a material as old as the Babylonians, a special composition like clay, first discovered by the ancients. This material while as hard as any clay, has a peculiar porous quality—just like the finest meerschaum—which absorbs the nicotine, keeps it out of your system and uses it to give the pipe a beautiful meerschaum coloring. I know that my special low price cannot blind you to the quality in these pipes. I know that the value to your health and the enjoyment derived from these perfectly-made pipes, will get me twenty more customers every place that I send one now.

## Any Three for a Dollar

Above is my popular claw design—the kind you see at the rich men's clubs. And below I show my new imitation Calabash, modeled after the original African Calabash Gourd, graceful and highly finished, trimmed in German Silver and containing my new removable bowl of special material. The claw design colors like the finest Meerschaum; the Calabash colors and look EXACTLY like the genuine African article, which sells anywhere from \$3.00 up. With them there is no burning the tongue—no charred wood fumes—no disgusting odor—and you do not have to "break them in." Any three for a dollar. Choose two of one design and one of the other, or all three of the same—just as you desire. I will sell these pipes to you at 40 cents each or three for a dollar. Order now—if you are not entirely satisfied, your money will be returned cheerfully. Send the Coupon NOW.

My handsome illustrated 1912 Smokers' Book sent FREE with every order

H. Menges 654 Menges Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

COUPON—Cut out and mail today

(Claw is Design A. Calabash is Design B.)

H. MENGES,

654 Menges Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Enclosed find 40c for one, \$1.00 for three of your Anti-Nicotine Pipes, or for two pipes and one Pocket-Lighter. Please send Design A. Design B.

Name .....

Address .....

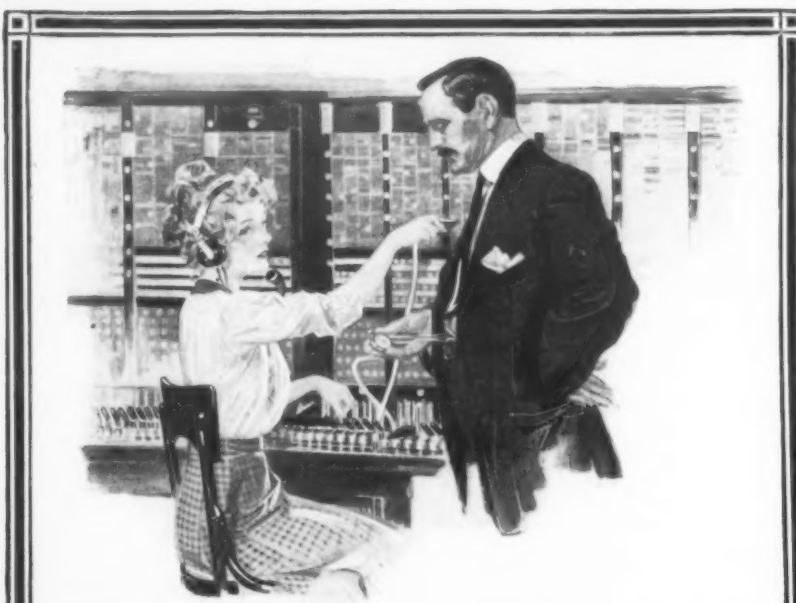
Town ..... State .....

I do pipe repairing



In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."





## The Howard Watch

**T**he Telephone Operators in New York City handle 180,000 calls every rush hour. They will connect you with any one of 500,000 subscribers in half a minute.

Ask the Exchange Manager how he can handle all these calls, and he will tell you tersely, "By saving the seconds."

"Schedule time" is the keynote of American industry. That means **HOWARD** time. There's always somebody higher up holding a **HOWARD**

Watch on the job—demanding the **HOWARD** type of accuracy and punctuality.

The **HOWARD** is the one watch in the world wholly adapted to modern progress. It has the precise construction and the scientific adjustment.

A **HOWARD** Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a **Crescent Extra** or **Boss Extra** gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel at \$150—and the **EDWARD HOWARD** model at \$350.

Find the **HOWARD** jeweler in your town and talk to him. Not every jeweler can sell you a **HOWARD**. The jeweler who can is a good man to know.

Admiral Sigsbee has written a little book, "The Log of the **HOWARD** Watch," giving the record of his own **HOWARD** in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post-card, Dept. U and we'll send you a copy.

**E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS, Boston, Mass.**



### Have You a Dog?

If you send for Polk Miller's great illustrated book on "DOGS," tells how to successfully care for them from puppyhood to old age. Also how to secure Free Medical Advice; it may save your dog's life. Contains Senator Vest's "Eloquent Tribute to a Dog," and the celebrated poem, "The Yaller Dog's Love for a Nigger." This 50 cent book for 10 cents just to advertise "Sergeant's Famous Dog Remedies."

**POLK MILLER DRUG CO.,**  
808 E. Main Street Richmond, Va.

### ARITHMETIC SELF-TAUGHT

A plain, easily-understood volume for all who have not had the opportunity of learning this subject thoroughly, or who have forgotten what they once learned. 257 Pages. Requires no teacher. This great little book sent postpaid for 60 CENTS. Stamps accepted, leather binding \$1.

**GEO. A. ZELLER BOOK CO.,**  
Est. 1870, 4476 W. Belle Pl. St. Louis, Mo.

### Matchless Pocket Lighter

A perfect lighter. Occupies no more space in the pocket than a pencil. Indispensable to every smoker, hunter, fisherman and automobilist. Heavily nickel plated. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Postpaid 35c. 4 for \$1.00. Complete with pocket clip. Special proposition to agents and dealers.

**SCHILLER MFG. CO., Dept. L 12, Chicago**

When you eat squabs, ask for Plymouth Rock squabs.

### Squab Book Free

For 1912, telling how to make money breeding squabs, how to start small and grow. 5000 wanted daily by only one New York commission firm. See what they say in National Squab Magazine (monthly). Specimen copy from us Ten Cents.

**PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 159 Howard St., Melrose, Mass.**

### Foy's Big Book MONEY IN POULTRY

Tells how to start small and grow big. Describes world's largest pure-bred poultry farm and gives a great mass of useful poultry information. Low prices on fowls, eggs, incubators. Mailed 4c. P. FOY, Box 74, Des Moines, Ia.

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Cards, circulars, books, newspaper. Press 25 Larger \$15. Rotary \$60. Save money. Big profit printing for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog. TYPE, cards, paper, &c. **THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Connecticut.**

### PATENT

BOOKS MAILED FREE—showing 100 mechanical movements invaluable to inventors and mechanics—and telling what is patentable, how to obtain patent or partner, etc. Free on request. **Chas. E. Brock, 712 Eighth St., Wash., D. C.**

### Brown's Bronchial Troches

For Hoarseness and Throat Troubles. No opiates. Sample free. **JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.**

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons

**ABBE CHARLES LOYSON**, better known by his monastic name, Pere Hyacinth, died in Paris, on February 9th, aged 85. He renounced the Catholic Church in 1869 and was excommunicated. In 1872 he married Mrs. Emilie Merriam, an American woman, and in 1879 they founded the "Gallican Church."

General James B. Weaver, Greenback party candidate for President in 1880 and Populist candidate for President in 1892, died at Des Moines, Ia., February 6th, aged 80.

Baron Lister, discoverer of modern antiseptic treatment in surgery, died at his home in London on February 11th, aged 85. He was tall and dignified in appearance, and moved with a wonderful grace. His method dates from 1860.

Trueman Clark White, formerly justice of the New York Supreme Court, who pronounced the death sentence upon Leon Czolgosz, assassin of President McKinley, died in Buffalo, N. Y., February 7th.

M. H. Clark, confidential secretary of Jefferson Davis and last acting treasurer of the Confederate States, died in Washington, D. C., February 5th, aged 82.

Dr. Frederick Howard Wines, a noted statistician, died February 6th, at Springfield, Ill.

George Jarvis Brush, professor emeritus at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, a noted mineralogist, died at New Haven, Conn., on February 6th.

Field Marshal Wilhelm von Hahnke, one of Germany's most popular generals, died February 8th.

Dr. Edward Wilmot Blyden, noted negro educator, author and lecturer, died in Sierra Leone, British West Africa, February 8th.

Baron do Rio Branco, Brazil's "Grand Old Man," eminent and popular statesman, died at Rio Janeiro, February 10th.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

**I**N THIS era of rush, push, worry and crowding, accidents will happen in greater number than ever. It is not strange, therefore, that accident insurance is very popular or that a greater number of policies are carried than ever before. In fact, it is apparent that this form of insurance is gaining adherents more rapidly than any other. It is noticeable that a single company, the Travelers, of Hartford, Conn., last year paid 15,719 claims for personal accidents, with benefits amounting to the sum of \$1,713,046. An accident policy provides for the cost of injury by loss of time, and in case of death takes care of the family. Other great accident companies, no doubt, paid out sums approximately large. It would be very interesting to learn the aggregate amount thus disbursed to persons who had the forethought to insure themselves against accident emergency. A policy for \$10,000 costs a few cents a day, and all persons in active life should by such means provide for the unexpected that so often happens.

M. Middletown, N. Y.: The plan of the Minnesota Commercial Men's Association appears to be satisfactory, and the rate low.

B. Greeley, Colo., and C. Eveleth, Minn.: The National Life of Chicago appears to be doing a profitable business at a fair ratio of expense.

E. Cleveland, O.: The Reserve Loan of Indiana was organized in 1897 and appears to be doing an increasing business on a conservative basis.

W. F. D. Faribault, Minn.: You could get a stronger company. Write to the Travelers, Hartford, Conn., state your age and ask for a sample of their low-cost policy.

H. Escondido, N. M.: The Bankers' Life, of Des Moines, is changing from the assessment to the old line plan. It would be better to have a policy with a fixed premium.

L. New Orleans: The Citizens National Life was organized a year or so ago. It must meet the competition of strong well-established companies. This means a great deal of expense and hard work. An older company would be my preference.

St. Henry, Wheeling, W. Va.: I would take the old-established and successful company always in preference to one that has been recently organized and has to fight for business. The Mutual Life, of New York, is one of the oldest and strongest.

L. Bay City, Mich.: I advise you to insure in the strongest company you can find, and do it as soon as you can. State your age and write to the Travelers, Hartford, Conn., for information regarding the low cost straight life policy. This company has an excellent record.

L. Huntington, W. Va.: The Mutual Life of New York is one of the oldest and most prosperous companies in the country. It is hardly fair to compare with it a company which has been in existence only 6 or 7 years. My preference, of course, would be the former.

*Hermit*

### The Men Who Only Shout

By Louis Garthe, Washington Correspondent of the *Baltimore News*.

**SENATOR GORMAN** was the idol of the South in 1892, when the Democratic convention met at Chicago. On Monday he was at the Palmer House, at luncheon with Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, and myself, when Ransom introduced to him a group of young North Carolinians, typical Tar-Heels, long, lanky citizens, with black Prince Albert coats, and big, black slouch hats of felt. Gorman expressed his pleasure at meeting them, and then one of the young fellows said, "Senator, there are a hundred thousand of us who are waiting to throw up our hats for the man who saved the South from the Force bill." When the young man left the room with Ransom, I turned to Gorman and said to him, "You heard that. There are a hundred thousand of them ready to throw up their hats for you." "Yes," replied Gorman; "but not a one of them has a vote in the convention to-morrow."

### LESLIE'S PRESIDENTIAL VOTING CONTEST

(See page 200)

My choice for the next president of the United States is

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### ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN

Classified Advertising Service

**Leslie's**  
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

350,000 Circulation Guaranteed

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE LITERATURE.** WOMEN interested in Suffrage should distribute propaganda among their friends. Booklets, addresses, etc., may be obtained from the Suffrage Party, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. Write for particulars.

**ADORN YOUR ROOM WITH JUDGE PRINCE.** Charming pictures by Flagg, Hamilton, Christy and other famous artists, suitable for framing. Send 10c. for catalogue and receive a picture free. Judge, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

**THE FINCH SCHOOL—A BOARDING AND DAY** school for girls from sixteen to twenty years of age, corresponding to college, which develops individuality, cultivates the human interests and sympathies, and is abreast of modern thought. New fireproof ten-story building equipped with every appliance essential to safety and comfort. Basketball and tennis court. Mrs. Jessica Garretson Finch, A. B., LL.B., Principal, 61 E. 77th St., N. Y.

**LESSONS IN ELOCUTION BY A SUCCESSFUL** impersonator and entertainer. Many years of experience. Negro dialect her specialty. Write for particulars. Mrs. Hardin Burnley, 422 West End Avenue, New York City.

**EVERY WOMAN WANTS "PEACE UNIVERSAL."** Stirring March Song and Chorus. Sent postpaid on receipt of 15c. Supply limited, so send for it now. E. W. Sahn, 921 Trinity Ave., New York.

**REMINISCENCES OF AN ARMY NURSE DURING** the Civil War. A woman volunteer's interesting story. By Adelaide W. Smith, 80 years young. Greaves Pub. Co., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Price \$1.50.

### New Typewriter \$18

A Remarkable Typewriter, Carried in Grip or in Overcoat Pocket. Standard Keyboard. Does Work of \$100 Machine. Over 22,000 in Daily Use. Bennett Portable Typewriter has 250 parts, against 1700 to 3700 in other makes. The secret of our \$18 price. It's built in the famous Elliott-Fisher Building Machine Factory, sold on a money-back-unless-satisfied plan. We buy the best materials, we carry them in our own trucks, and we sell them at a low price. Write for catalogue and Agents' Propositions.

**E. C. Bennett Typewriter Co., 366 Broadway, New York.**

### THIS GENUINE DIAMOND \$14.50

Guaranteed full 1-4 kt. Diamond, fine cut and color; set in (14 kt.) Solid Gold Ring, Stud or Scarf Pin; cannot be duplicated anywhere else for twice the money—ELGIN movement in Debever or Wadsworth *thin model* warranted 20 years cases, \$7.75; retail jewelers get \$15 or more for this watch. Send immediately for our catalog containing 1000 similar values. Send us your old gold or silver, diamonds, watches or jewelry, new or broken, any quantity. We send you highest cash value and hold subject to your approval. Money back guarantee. Bank References. Liberty Refining Co., 236 Pittsburgh Life Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### AGENTS NEW HAND MACHINE

**MAKES ROPE OF BINDER TWINE**  
Any length or thickness. Twice as strong as factory rope. Makes \$4.30 worth of hay rope for 40c. Anyone can do it. Light to carry. Easy to demonstrate. Demand enormous. Low retail price. Quick sales. Big profits. Agents wanted in every county. Write for free sample to workers.

**THOMAS MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
4414 Barry St., DAYTON, OHIO

### Agents big profits

Original Imported Red Dwarf Ink. Pencil. Will not leak. 100% profit. Millions used here and abroad. Sells on sight. Agents write quick for exclusive territory.

**H. RAPHAEL**  
Sole Agt. U. S., Cuba and Mexico  
261 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

### WHY HAVEN'T YOU SENT FOR THAT \$1.00 ADDER? THOUSANDS HAVE

Put one of these practical adding machines on your desk or in your pocket for instant use. It adds and subtracts quickly, accurately and handily. Capacity \$999,999.99. Quickly resets to zero. Size of machine 4x6x1 in. Durable mine. Sent PREPAID for \$1.00. Money back if not as represented. Our Self Indicating Model No. 5, PRICE \$3.50 DELIVERED, is the best adding machine made for the price. Send your order today. Good agents wanted.

**J. H. BASSETT & CO., Dept. 4A, 5 21 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

### SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS. Sample card 12 pens & 2 penholders for 10 cents. Spencerian Pen Co., 349 Broadway, New York.

### TYPEWRITERS

Visible Writers or otherwise. J. C. SMITHS, UNDERWOODS, OLIVERS, Etc. 1/4 to 1/2 MFRS. PRICES. Shipped ANYWHERE for Free Trial or RENTED, allowing RENT to APPLY. First class Machines. Full Guarantee. Write for particulars. **PRICES \$15.00 UP** for Illustrated Catalog. 70 Your opportunity.

**TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM, (Est. 1892) 24-30 W. Lake St., Chicago**

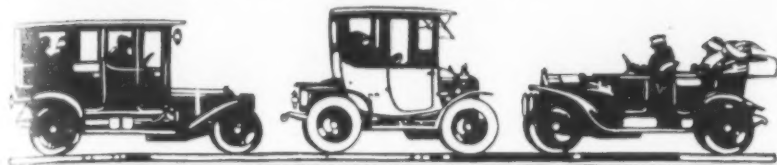
### Mount Beautiful Birds

We can teach you by mail to mount and stuff Birds, Animals, Game Heads, Fishes, Tan Skins, etc. Just what every sportsman and hunter needs. Quickly, easily learned by men, women and boys. Cost very low. Success guaranteed, big profits. Free—New catalog and Taxidermy Magazine. Write today. Northwestern School of Taxidermy 1072 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

### BIG MONEY FOR YOU

\$50 TO \$100 PER WEEK EASILY EARNED. Selling our metallic letters for office windows, store fronts, and glass signs. Any one can put them on. Nice, pleasant business. Big demand. Write today for free sample and full particulars. **METALLIC SIGN LETTER CO., 416 North Clark Street, Chicago**





## Motorist's Column

Automobile Bureau

By R. B. JOHNSTON

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Automobile Bureau, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

WHILE the proportion of motorists who put their cars in storage during the winter is not so great as was the case a few years ago, there are still many owners who do not use their cars during winter weather. Men and women who drive the year around often convert others to winter motoring, but many of the owners whose cars are stored from the first snowfall until April would not be voluntarily losing so much enjoyment if they could be induced to try driving in cold weather.

If a car is fitted with a wind shield, there is no reason why it should not be used on most days of winter, except, perhaps, during blinding snow storms or when the wind is very cold. Cars with fore-door bodies are especially well adapted for winter use, as the occupants of the front seats are as well protected from cold as the passengers in the tonneau. If a car has a top, it can be used when snow is falling, provided the passengers are warmly clothed and they do not make too long a trip. Plenty of warm clothes and perhaps a foot-warmer are all that are needed to convert an ordinary, open-body automobile into an ever-ready and enjoyable vehicle for winter service.

J. A. W., Nashville—Book on automobiles. We do not publish anything of this sort. If you are interested in any special car or are hesitating between three or four cars, I will be glad to have catalogues of those makes sent to you. When writing for information about cars, it is always well to give me some kind of an idea about how much money you wish to pay for a car, and also how many passengers you will want the car to carry.

C. L. C., Dayton—Non-skid tires. Tires with steel studs are likely to be more expensive than ones made entirely from rubber, and are also certain to give less mileage. There are numbers of all-rubber, non-skid types of tires that will hold your car steady on wet or icy roads, and they will not heat up as easily as the studded ones do in hot weather. If you have much driving to do over roads deep with snow, I would advise you to use tire chains. The ordinary types of non-skid tires, whether they are of the stud or the rubber corrugation type, cannot be used to advantage in deep snow. You will find chains better adapted for use in roads very deep in mud or where the snow is very heavy than non-skid tires without chains.

R. C. F., Dallas—Overhauling an old car or buying a new one. From what you have told me in your letter, I would advise you to dispose of your old car and buy a new one. It is practically certain that the cost of overhauling your old car would be very close to \$300, and, if it were found necessary to buy new parts that had become worn, of course this figure would be increased very materially. It has frequently happened that serious trouble has arisen between the owner and the repair man over the question of an overhauling bill. It often happens that the work needed to put an old car into first-class condition again takes a great deal more time and labor than had been thought necessary before the job was started. On the other hand, if you select a car you like, you can get a much more satisfactory one at a much smaller price than you paid for your present one when it was new. It is quite likely that the agent from whom you buy your new car will take your old car at its full value as part of the purchase price for the new car or that he will arrange to sell your old car for you.

E. S. B., Albany—Demountable rims for low-priced car. I am certain you

will never regret it if you equip your car with demountable rims. There are a great many arguments that can be brought forward in favor of demountable rims, and the only thing against their universal adoption is the expense of putting them on cars originally sent out without them. A few years ago, when demountable rims cost a great deal more than they do to-day, there was perhaps more reason to hesitate before buying them, owing to their high relative expense; but at the present time the prices of these aids to pleasant motoring are reasonable enough for their general adoption. Motorists who equip their cars with demountable rims have often told me they would not get along without them on new cars, even if they had to pay the former higher prices. Any one who has taken a tire off an ordinary rim on a very hot day or in a driving rainstorm is quite certain to be an enthusiast on the subject of demountable rims. Even if you do not have the rims fitted to your car at once, I would advise that you get them before starting on the tour you are planning for next summer.

A. S., Proctor: State Automobile Laws. At present our supply of copies of these laws is exhausted, but one will be sent you as soon as we receive some more of them.

E. T. H., Brooklyn: Buying an automobile. If you will advise me about how much you expect to pay for the car I will be in a better position to advise you on the subject. When you write again it will be better if you will tell me how many passengers you wish to carry in your car.

A. G., New York: Chauffeur's license for owner. As a general rule, it is not necessary for an owner to obtain a chauffeur's license to operate his own car. In your case, however, the state authorities might rule differently and I will get exact information covering the circumstances you mention and advise you.

J. G. Z., Rochester: Different routes in New York State. This is rather a large contract, as there are so many routes in New York State that a volume would be needed to give them all. If you will be good enough to advise me what particular route you want, that is, the route from Rochester to some city you may want to visit, I will be glad to have it sent to you.

C. F. R., Sappington: Medium-priced, one-ton truck. I will be in a better position to answer your query if you will give me some idea regarding the sort of work for which you wish to use the truck. Let me know if the highways over which the truck will be used are good ones, and also whether there are many grades in the routes to be covered by the vehicle. You might also let me know what sort of merchandise you will deliver with the truck. In some cases it is better to use pneumatic tires on light trucks instead of solid ones.

R. L. L., Riverdale: Chauffeurs' Examination. The questions asked at the examination of chauffeurs by the state officials are to determine how much the applicant knows about the construction and operation of a motor vehicle. In the majority of states where drivers are examined before they can obtain chauffeurs' licenses it is necessary for the applicant to go to one of the branch offices of the Motor Vehicle Commission to take the examination. After the written examination it is the general custom for one of the examiners to take the applicant out in a car to see if the candidate for the chauffeurs' license can operate the car properly in traffic.

L. E. C., New York City: Crossing continent in automobile built for children. I do not think the plan a feasible one. The portion of the journey over improved roads would not present any special difficulties, but it would be a good deal of an undertaking to operate one of these little cars over some of the rough roads that must necessarily be encountered between the Atlantic and the Pacific. In many places ruts made by the wagons are certain to be very deep and progress in the little machine you speak of would be practically impossible. Whether the car would be able to climb the grades is something I cannot answer as I do not know enough about the machine to pass an opinion on its hill-climbing ability. From what I remember of this small motor vehicle it seems to me that the fuel tank would not carry enough gasoline for the long trips between supply stations in the West. Another objection to attempting a trip of this kind with one of these tiny cars would be the long delay you must expect in case any of the parts are broken during the journey. It is always comparatively easy to get something to repair most breaks on an average size car, but all of the parts of this small machine must be specially made, and of course could only be obtained from the manufacturer. I would not advise you to attempt such a journey in this little automobile.

### "Maryland's Blue Book"

THE Baltimore Sun Almanac for 1912, known as "Maryland's Blue Book," is the thirty-seventh number of that valuable annual. It is exhaustive in matters relating to Maryland, but is universal in interest. It reflects the prosperity and solidity of one of the most famous newspapers in the country.

## The Latest Achievement of Rauch & Lang

The electric cars produced in the Rauch & Lang factory are the handsomest vehicles made today.

The Rauch & Lang car is a masterpiece of mechanical skill and beauty. Ease of operation is one of its exclusive features.

The control (which is patented) is unique. There is no other like it. It is so simple anybody can drive the car with perfect safety and comfort. You cannot know how easy it is to drive an electric

vehicle until you have driven a Rauch & Lang.

This simple car, with all its advantages, costs the least to maintain. Neutral garage men will tell you how little attention a Rauch & Lang needs. Any agent can give you approximate figures. You should get them before you decide on a car.

Exide Batteries standard equipment. Special Electric Pneumatic or Motz High-Efficiency Cushion Tires optional.

Catalog on request. Demonstration gladly given at any time by any Rauch & Lang agent.

The Rauch & Lang Carriage Company  
2346 West 25th Street  
Cleveland, Ohio (121)

*Rauch & Lang  
Electrics*



Advertising of Advertising—A Series of Weekly Talks—No. 7



### Building Without Wax

Strange, does it not seem, to think of building with wax. But because they once did, we have that much used little word, "sincere," a word poorly understood.

Its use originated in the Roman period, before the Christian era, when builders were accustomed to conceal defects in their work by filling cracks in the marble of temples and other great structures with bits of molten wax.

This the frosts and snows, the rains and dust had in time dislodged, so that the dishonest workmanship was exposed.

To provide against such fraud, the contracts for new buildings in time came to bear the provision, "sine cera"—without wax.

Today, the trade-mark on a well-advertised article is the evidence of sincerity. It is an assurance that it was made

without wax, and will be found as represented.

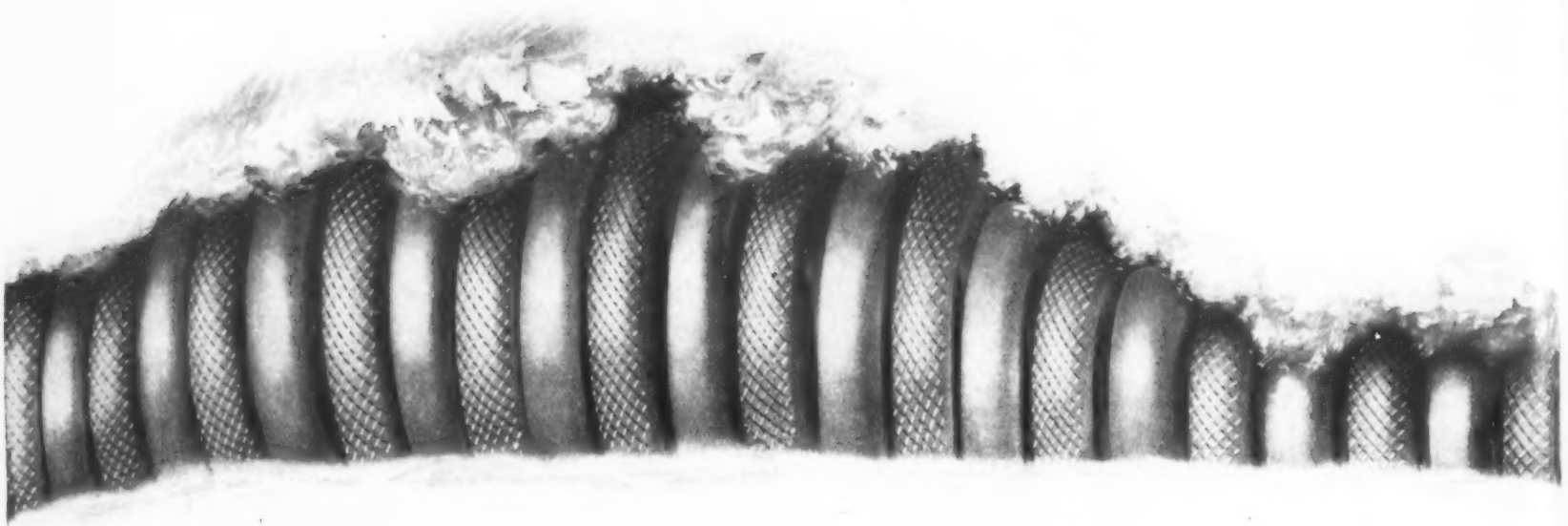
Are you always careful to see that the trade-mark on the article corresponds to the trade-mark in the advertisements which appeal to you?

That is the way to be sure that you get what you expected—that you avoid wax.

Advertising Manager.  
LESLIE-JUDGE CO., New York  
Picture Offer—An attractive picture, suitable for framing will be sent, postage paid, to each person who makes a reply to this coupon.  
I will be glad to answer a list of questions about the goods I use in my home. The question blank to be supplied by framing upon receipt of the blank filled in.  
Name.....  
Street.....  
City.....  
State.....  
L. W. 2-2212

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"





## The Flood-Like Advance of No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

This is what happened when men proved that tire bills could be cut in two:

In 1907 we sold 28,685 tires.  
In 1908 we sold 51,542 tires.  
In 1909 we sold 105,127 tires.  
In 1910 we sold 210,762 tires.  
In 1911 we sold 409,521 tires.

That's pneumatic automobile tires alone.

So far this year the demand has run three times that of 1911.

This is what happened when motor car makers made their final comparisons:

44 makers in 1910 contracted for Goodyear tires.

64 makers for 1911—  
127 makers for 1912.

And these makers are experts on tires.

No-Rim-Cut tires now far outsell any other make. And the demand is six times larger than two years ago. It's the coming tire.

### Are All These Men Mistaken?

Note how that demand doubles every year—grows and grows with increasing experience.

Today—after 900,000 have been tested out—the demand is growing faster than ever.

Yet for years these tires cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. Now they cost but an equal price.

Can you think these men mistaken—these motor car makers, these tens of thousands of users who have come to this patented tire?

#### They Sought What You Are Seeking

They sought for a way to cut tire bills in two. We proved that these tires could do it.

They sought tires which can't rim-cut. One glance at these tires proves rim-cutting impossible.

They sought oversize tires, to take care of their extras—to save the blowouts due to overloading. And they found this oversize with-

out extra cost in No-Rim-Cut tires.

That's why they bought, in the year 1911, 409,521 Goodyear tires.

#### Loss—\$20 Per Tire

We figure the average loss of men who don't use them at \$20 per tire. It varies, of course, with the sizes. And care or abuse affects it. One can't be exact on these savings.

We figure it this way.

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut. No-Rim-Cut tires wipe out that loss entirely.

Ten per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. And No-Rim-Cut tires, measured by air capacity, average 16.7 per cent larger than five leading makes of clinchers.

The clincher tire is the old-type tire—the hooked-base tire—which No-Rim-Cut tires are displacing.

This No-Rim-Cut feature, plus the oversize feature, will save motor car owners this year, we figure, a million dollars a month.

#### The Only No-Rim-Cut Tires

In No-Rim-Cut tires there are three flat bands of 126 braided wires vulcanized into the tire base. These wires make the tire base unstretchable.

These tires stay on without hooking to the rims, because nothing can force them off the rim until you remove the removable flange. Then they slip off in an instant.

Your removable rim flanges, when you use this tire,

are curved outward instead of inward. That's why they can't cut the tire.

We control by patents the only way to make a practical tire of this type. Other devices, used to meet our competition, have serious shortcomings which we explain in our Tire Book.

That is why the demand for hookless tires centers on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. Nothing else known can take the place of these bands of braided wires.

These patented tires now cost no more than other standard tires. They fit any standard rim, quick-detachable or demountable. So, when you give up clinchers, don't adopt experimental tires.

More and more, the men who know best are insisting on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. Soon or late, you are bound to come to them.

**Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years spent in tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.**

**GOODYEAR**  
No-Rim-Cut Tires  
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

**THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO**

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

(513)

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



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# War Scenes of Fifty Years Ago

Pictures from Leslie's Weekly of February 22, 1862

Copyright, Leslie-Judge Co.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Leslie's does not pretend the story of the Civil War it is republishing after a lapse of half a century is accurate in the light of to-day. It merely is giving its readers the benefit of its files and retelling the story of the war as it was recorded over fifty years ago, during the progress of the great conflict. Doubtless many errors crept in. Newspapers to-day, with all their superior advantages in news gathering, make mistakes. Our Southern readers must remember that Leslie's during the Civil War was strong in its support of the Union cause, and its reports of the news disclose this. In republishing the story of the war, there is no intention to give offense. This is a united country, and North and South stand together in allegiance to one flag. Those who wore the gray fought for a cause they believed was right and to-day are honored with the wearers of the blue. Leslie's is reprinting the account of the notable battles as it finds them in its wartime files. Our readers should remember this.



The war in Kentucky—Death of the rebel Zollicoffer, in the battle of Mill Spring, January 19.



The Burnside expedition—Death of Colonel J. W. Allen, Surgeon Weller and the second mate of the "Ann E. Thompson," on the 15th of January, near Hatteras Inlet.

## The State of the Nation as It Appeared Fifty Years Ago.

### TRAGIC INCIDENTS OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

It seems now to be generally conceded that, deeply as is to be deplored the untimely fate of such gallant men as Col. Allen and Surgeon Weller, no expedition of equal magnitude has ever passed through the ordeal of so terrible a storm as that of the 13th of January with so little loss as that whose arrival in Pamlico Sound we recorded and illustrated in our last number, and some of whose tragic incidents we portray in the present number. It is currently reported that, when General Burnside saw so many of his vessels ashore he turned round to one of his aids and said, "Those contractors have ruined me." The *Tribune*, in quoting the words significantly reminds Gen. McClellan that Wellington, an Irishman of considerable military genius, very efficiently put a stop to the career of army villainy by hanging half a dozen contractors one fine morning before breakfast. But we are afraid that no such summary action will be taken by our Government, whose forbearance is fast exhausting the patience of the Great American people. The three incidents our artist has sent us have been so well described by the correspondent of the *New York Times*, that we quote him:

### MELANCHOLY DEATH OF COLONEL ALLEN, SURGEON WELLER, ETC.

The most lamentable occurrence, however, which I have to mention is the drowning of Col. J. W. Allen of the 9th New Jersey, and of Surgeon F. S. Weller, of the same regiment, caused by the swamping of a boat in which they, with other officers, were returning on board the ship *Ann E. Thompson*. During the gale of Monday and Tuesday, this ship with five other ships and barques, were compelled to remain at anchor outside, and at a distance of from two to five miles north of the Inlet. On Wednesday (this morning), several boats left their respective ships to go on shore, among them one from the *Ann E. Thompson*, for the purpose, as they said, of reporting to the Commanding-General, and to solicit a steam tug to tow them in. It was one of the ship's quarter boats, and was imprudently loaded down with twelve persons. Imprudently, I say, because there was a heavy line of breakers running on the beach and on each side of the Inlet. There were in the boat Capt. Merriam, of the ship; his second mate, Mr. William Taylor; three seamen, two privates of the 9th New Jersey, Col. Allen, the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Adjutant, the Quartermaster and Surgeon Weller—twelve in all. They entered the Inlet and after calling on Gen. Reno, they spent some time wandering on the beach collecting shells, surveying the forts, etc. They then started to return to the ship, but in attempting to pass through the breakers, near the east side of the Inlet, the boat was filled by a roller and capsized. Being a long distance from any vessel, their perilous position was not noticed, and they were over half an hour in the water, clinging by turns to the boat and struggling unsupported in the breakers. By this time our vessel, the *Highlander*, in tow of a steam tug, came up to them. Capt. Dayton instantly lowered away two boats, one of which was manned by his second officer, Mr. Higgins, and the other by the officers of the 23rd Massachusetts, who were on board. Nine persons were rescued alive; two lifeless bodies—those of Col. Allen and Surgeon Weller—were taken into the officers' boat, and one, the second mate had sunk to the bottom. The bodies of the unfortunate officers were carefully lifted on to the quarter-deck of the *Highlander*, where Dr. George Derby, the able surgeon of the Massachusetts 23rd, assisted by twenty willing hands, began their efforts to restore them to life. Artificial respiration and every expedient known to medical science were resorted to for the purpose, and these exertions were continued without intermission for two hours. These humane efforts, however, proved unavailing—the vital spark had fled.

### THE SHIPWRECK OF THE TRANSPORT NEW YORK

One ship, the screw steamer *New York*, went ashore on Monday, on the south end of Hatteras Inlet, with a cargo of Government stores valued at \$200,000, and is now totally lost. To add to the misfortune the greater part was ammunition, ordnance, etc.

### A SOLDIER'S FUNERAL

The two officers of the 9th New Jersey who lost their lives on Wednesday, and whose remains had been deposited in a small building on shore, under guard, were to-day prepared for burial under the supervision of Quartermaster Keys. The only ceremony observed was the lowering of the flag at half-mast on the dragoon, and a dirge played by the band. The bodies were tightly sewed in canvas, and covered with a coating of tar to exclude the air. They were then deposited in strong boxes and conveyed in a boat to a high sand ridge two miles east of the fort, where they were buried, and the spot marked by a wooden slab containing their names. Persons who may be sent to recover their remains can have the spot pointed out by inquiring of Capt. Clark, Commissary, or of Capt. Morris, Commandant of the post.



War in western Kentucky—reconnaissance in force by General Grant toward Columbus. From a sketch by our special artist.

The Chaplain of the regiment, being still on board of the ship outside, accounts, probably, for the omission of the usual religious ceremonies, or of anything to characterize the burial as a funeral. There are a great many chaplains hereabout, but I notice there is little attention paid to the decencies which mark these sad events in civilized life.

### THE DROWNING OF THE HORSES

The steamer *Pocahontas*, well known as a Baltimore and Chesapeake boat, which was chartered to convey horses to this point, and which had on board 113 horses, mostly belonging to Rhode Island 4th regiment, went ashore in a storm on Friday night last, about twelve miles north of Hatteras, and all the horses, except twenty-four, which swam ashore, were lost. No lives of the crew were lost. The steamer is a total wreck. During the gale she first blew some portion of her worthless boiler and the grates fell down. This was mended, when the smoke pipe blew down, and as the vessel, from laboring in the sea, had sprung a leak she was run ashore. The sending to sea of this worthless old hulk, after it was known how utterly unsafe she was, with a full deck load of valuable horses and a crew of men, was most inexcusable. The boat is said to have been built in 1829.

Valuable horses were thrown overboard ten miles at sea, when the vessel struck, or was near the beach, the teamsters who had charge of the horses were so careful of their own carcasses that they refused to go down on the lower deck and cut the halters of the animals, thus leaving the poor brutes to perish on the wreck, when they might nearly all have been saved. The Government ought to sift this case to the bottom, and call as witnesses the pilot of the *Spaulding*, and George Brown, an intelligent surman of Long Branch, both of whom were on board. They found oats and hay on the beach, thrown ashore from the wreck of the *Grapeshot*.

### HUMORS OF THE WAR

Down the Potomac, it is said that the pickets sometimes put off in their boats and meet and confer with each other; but this we hardly believe. Up the river, where the men are within hail, there are frequent interchanges of rough sentiment, and the hardest kind of jokes. On one occasion a Federal picket inquired of a Secesh if they ever played "bluff" over there, when the Confederate smartly replied, "Yes, Ball's Bluff, sometimes." Fed. was "Union down" during the remainder of the interview.

A "Secesh" Love Letter.—Among the numerous amusing letters found in the Confederate camps at Port Royal was the following epistle from a South Carolina lady to her lover in Fort Walker, which, considering that this is not leap year, would be regarded hereabouts as "steep."

"South Carolina, Lancaster District  
September the 16th, 1861.

"Dear sir, It is with pleasure that I embrace the present time to address on matter of importance or at least that I feel deeply interested in I have a long time thought on this but never before ventured to display my talent being so ignorant in such a case but being so overcome with the position of love I cannot rest easy until I could make my love known to you in some way and this being my only plan as you would not ask me about it so I could tell you I pitched in O Franklin O Franklin I love you well I love better than tounge can tell and when I am asleep I am dreaming about you and when I am awake I take no rest O pray young man if you are bashful try to be a little bold young men are more preferable to fair ladies than silver or gold take courage whilst young you fair better before you get so old round is the ring that has no end so is my love to you Dear friend the rose is red the violet blue my love to you is forever true while you are so pretty and I am so fair I don't see why you stand back so far in the rare. Dear sir relieve my distressed mind by a speedy answer if possible by the next mail this is from me poor thing broken hearted Just like you might expect.

"Write soon my dove and dearest love my pen is bad (if I may so call you) my ink is pale but my love for you will never fail To Mr. Franklin

"Clyburn,  
"Clyburn, N. A. H."

The Belgian Muskets.—A good story is told of one of our Illinois colonels who was heard praising the arm. Says he: "In platoon firing with the Belgian musket I can tell what I cannot with any other arm, and that is, how many pieces have been fired." "How can you tell that?" "Oh, I count the men on the ground; it never deceives me. It is fire and fall back flat." One of these Belgian muskets will kick like a mule and burst with the greatest facility. Several soldiers in our Illinois regiments have been killed in this way. The bayonet, too, is a novelty—a soft iron affair, apparently designed to coil around the enemy as it is introduced, thus taking him prisoner.



IN EVERY PART OF EVERY HOUSE

# FAIRBANK'S SOAPS



## Gold Dust

Germ of today accumulate on oft-used pots and pans, and ordinary soap and water only cleans off the surface.

Gold Dust does the work—and does it right. It digs deep after germs, cleans like a new whistle and leaves your pots and pans as new and as bright as the day they were new—and sanitarly safe.

Gold Dust does this work in just half the time required by soap or any other cleanser. Does it better, too.

Gold Dust cleans everything like magic.

Use **Gold Dust** for washing dishes, scrubbing floors, cleaning pots and pans, woodwork, bathtubs and fixtures, sinks, refrigerators, etc., softening hard water, washing clothes and making the finest soft soap.

"Let the Gold Dust Twins do your work"



## Fairy Soap

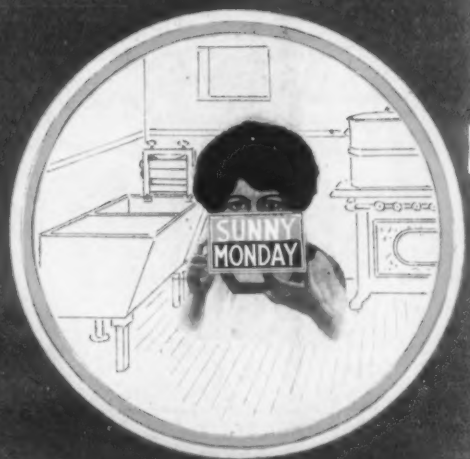
If we could only place a cake of Fairy Soap in your bath-room, we could at once prove its superiority over other white soaps.

Fairy is made from better materials—is white and stays white; it has a dainty, agreeable odor, rather than a "soapy" one; its handy, oval shape and floating properties add the finishing touches to its perfection in quality.

To use Fairy Soap once is to use it always.

We could charge you five times the five cents asked for **Fairy Soap**, but we could add nothing to the quality. In higher priced soaps you are paying for fancy wrappers and expensive perfume—not better soap.

"Have you a little 'Fairy' in your home?"



## Sunny Monday Laundry Soap

The ordinary yellow laundry soap shrinks blankets and woolen goods—Sunny Monday Soap does not. The reason is that Sunny Monday is made from a high grade of choice fats and vegetable oils—and possesses a wonderful **dirt-starting** ingredient which saves half the rubbing.

You will find that the use of Sunny Monday Soap will add just about 100% to the life of your blankets, woolen goods and finer fabrics.

Because of its purity and whiteness and because it starts the dirt so quickly, one bar of **Sunny Monday Soap** will go as far and do as much work as two bars of ordinary yellow laundry soap.

"Sunny Monday Bubbles will wash away your troubles"

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY—MAKERS—CHICAGO